Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH 1827. No. 1918.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 8th Instant,

WHITE Jeanette and Jean, Jewellery, Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass, Ware, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A LADY'S BAY ARAB

SADDLE HORSE,

Four years and a half old, is perfectly quiet, and parted with for no fault whatever.

ALSO,

A SERVICEABLE

BUGGY.

Meadows Street, 7th March, 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 8th Instant,

SETS of best Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Furniture, Chintz. Fashionable Coats, Waistcoats, and Pantaloons, Champaigne, Sautern Chateau Margeaux and Lafitte Claret, a pair of Double Barrelled Pistols by Parker, a Double Barrelled Detonating Fowling Piece by Joseph Manton, one Ditto with Flint Locks, by Wilkinson, and one Ditto with Ditto by Mortimer.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

SECOND HAND

BAROUCHE

AND HARNESS.

PRICE RUPEES, 1,000.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A LOW AND VERY LIGHT

PHAETON,

NEALY NEW.

PRICE RUPEES, 1,000

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

CHARIOT,

NEARLY NEW

PRICE Rs. 1,800

The property of a family returned to Europe.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Per Brig Britannia,

A SUPPLY OF

VELNOS ORIGINAL

VEGETABLE SYRUP.

Concentrated for the East-Indies and other warm Climates.

PRICE PER BOTTLE

Rs, 20.

THE experience of Half a Century has proved this Medicine to be the most innocent and effectual Alterative. It corrects, purifies, and sweetens the Blood; and those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and many of those melancholy Diseases arising from impurity of the Blood and Juices; those who suffer for the Dissipations and Indiscretions of their Youth, or whose Constitutions are broken down and debilitated by Mercurial, Antimonial, or Arsenic Medicines should submit to a regular Course of the Vegetable Syrup. The Effect of this Medicine, principally on the insensible Perspiration, is such as not to interrupt either Business or Pleasure; it operates on the Animal Juices, and requires only the common Restraints of Moderation in Diet. It is dissolved in the Chyle of the Stomach, is conveyed by the Circulating Fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those Diseases which originate in vitiated Blood. It is a safe though a powerful Substitute for Mercury, and removes those Evils which an unsuccessful Use of that Mineral occasions.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN ELEGANT,

LONDON BUILT

PHAETON,

NEARLY NEW

WITH SHIFTING BODY AND DICKEY,

PRICE Rs. 1800

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A CHESNUT ARAB,

BUGGY OR SADDLE

HORSE.

EIGHT Years old, Height 14 2 the Property of a Gentlemen who has no further use for him.

PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A ROOMY

CHARIOT.

Having Venetians all round

WITH

A PAIR OF CAPITAL BAY

ARAB HORSES

AND HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 1500.

AND

A GREY COB

SADDLE HORSE.

PRICE Rs. 420.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT

SHIGRAMPOE,

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE TO LET

A

BUNGALOW,

ON THE

ESPLANADE,

SITUATED Near the Marine Battalion Lines.

Meadows Street, 7th March 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission, a Bengal Built Pony Chaise, nearly new, and in excellent condition.

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 8th Instant,

AT THE BUNGALOWS ON THE ESPLANADE LATELY,

OCCUPIED BY,

R. JENKINS Esq.

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, a China Breakfast set, and a Dinner set of Spodes Ware, Cooking Utensils &c. a very handsome PIANAFORTE, by Broadwood, in excellent order, a very large and handsome Bengal built double poled Tent, very complete, with Sattrangees, Chucks and Punkah, a large Bengal built Bechoba complete, a Hill Rowtie and several Baggage Tents.

ALSO

Calcutta and Bombay built Palanquins.

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A DARK Chesnut Arab Horse 6 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, perfectly sound and quiet, is very strong, and goes remarkably well in Saddle and Harness, the Property of an Officer about to proceed to Sea.

PRICE 700 RUPEES.

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A CAPITAL BUGGY HORSE, six Years old, height about 14 2, is very strong, has been regularly driven, and is parted with for no fault

PRICE 350 RUPEES.

For particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

FOR SALE

THE Bungalows on the Esplanade, lately occupied by RICHARD JENKINS Esq. For particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

WINES ON SALE,

AT THE

GODOWNS OF

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

ENGLISH Claret (Palmer's),.....	Rs. 30 per dozen
London Particular Madeira, from Keirs and Co. imported in 1816, in six doz. chests.	32 per do.
London Particular Madeira, from ditto, per Britannia in 1825.	600 per Pipe.
Ditto, in six dozen. chests ditto.....	22 per dozen
London Particular Madeira, from Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop, and Co. imported in 1822.....	600 per Pipe.
London Market from ditto in 1821.....	550 per do.
Ditto from ditto in 1822,.....	500 per do.
London Partilar, from Edwards and Co. in 1822.....	400 per do.
London Market from ditto in 1822, ...	300 per do.
ALSO. A few cases of London Particular Madeira Wine, sent to England in 1813 and 1814, and brought back in bottle for private use, of superior quality, ..., ...	30 per dozen

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 7th March, 1827.

Messrs. Ranken & Saunders,

HAVE received by the BRITANNIA, Captain WALKER, a small consignment of Fresh White Champaigne, in 3 Dozen Cases, price 70 Rupees per Dozen, and of high flavoured Burgundy in 4 Dozen Cases at Rupees 75 per Dozen.

First and Second Growth Clarets, from Messrs. HARPER and BELL, by late arrivals.

BARSAC AND VIN DE GRAVE.

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

Advertisement.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY, the surviving PARTNER of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. earnestly and respectfully solicits that those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Concern, will have the goodness to arrange for an early adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close them with the least possible delay, in order to obviate the loss or inconvenience the Interests of the Widow and Children of his late lamented PARTNER would otherwise suffer.

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Deed appointing the Reverend Henry Davies and James Briscoe Graham, of Bombay, Gentleman, Trustees to the affairs of the late Firm of Baxter and Company, upon the condition of the Creditors of the said late firm coming in and executing the said Deed within six weeks from the date thereof viz. from the 20th July last, having become void by reason of none of the creditors having executed the said Deed, it has been since cancelled, and in order to effect a settlement with the creditors, all the right, title, and interest to the outstanding debts and stock in trade of the late Firm of BAXTER and CO. have been assigned to Messrs. Balcrustna and Gopall, of Bombay, Native Bankers.

Messrs. Balcrustna & Gopall,

THE Assignees, request all persons indebted to the above late Firm of BAXTER AND CO. immediately to discharge their respective balances, as the trusts undertaken, and the obligations entered into, by them, as Assignees, do not authorize them to permit any delay; consequently in cases of neglect they will be obliged to have immediate recourse to legal measures for the recovery; in the hope of obviating which they have entrusted the management and collection to the above named ROBERT BAXTER, the remaining Partner of the said late Firm, for and on their account.—Dated at Bombay this 1st day of March 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

JAHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, *Plaintiffs,*

VERSUS

HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE, trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company. *Defendants.*

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday the 9th day of March instant, will commence the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause), at the said Defendants' Shop in the Fort, of all and every the Houses, Goods, Chattels, and Effects of the said Defendants, consisting of Shop Goods, Glass Ware, Silver and Plated Ware, and various other articles, Wine, Brandy, and several other kinds of Spirituous Liquors,

Hodgson's Beer &c. &c. Catalogues may be had at the Sheriff's Office on Wednesday next.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
2d day of March 1827.

Advertisement.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the case of JAHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE, trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby require all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
2d day of March 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of JAMES DONAUGHUE late of Poonah a Serjeant in His Majesty's 20th Regiment deceased may be granted to FELIX O'BERNE and ANNE O'BERNE his Wife and late Widow of the said deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1827.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

(2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE MIDDLETON, late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service, of the Honorable the United Company, of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to JOHN BAPTISTE FRANCIS LEVERY, a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the said United Company, one of the Executors therein mentioned. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of March 1827.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

For Freight or Passage

TO
LONDON.
THE BRIG

BRITANNIA.
OF 300 TONS
Thomas G. Walker.
COMMANDER,

TO SAIL on the 25th March. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—For particulars apply to Capt. WALKER on board or at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 7th March 1827.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS BRIG
CATHERINE.
300 TONS,
Thomas Kincaid,
COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched on Sunday next, and has still room for one Passenger.

Apply to the Commander on board or at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 7th March 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D FEBRUARY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 68 of 1827.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon A. Young to the situation of Civil Surgeon at Kaira, as announced in General Orders dated the 11th ultimo, is cancelled.

No. 69 of 1827.—Lieutenant W. A. Crawford, of the Regiment of Light Cavalry, has been permitted by the Supreme Government to proceed to Europe, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs.

No. 70 of 1827.—Lieutenant G. Candy, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant T. Candy, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, at present employed under Captain Molesworth in the Compilation of a Mahratta Dictionary, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

No. 71 of 1827.—Senior Surgeon M. Hewitt is appointed a Superintending Surgeon, to fill the vacancy on the Establishment occasioned by the embarkation of Superintending Surgeon V. C. Kemball for Europe.—Date of appointment 17th February 1827.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1827.

No. 72 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received with great satisfaction testimonials of the highly meritorious services of a Detachment of the Marine Battalion while employed in the late War in the Burmese Teritory.—The conduct of Havildar Walnac Sumnac, and Naik Gunnac Seednac, has been particularly distinguished, and it has been recommended that they be confirmed in the advanced rank which was temporarily assigned them by the Officer under whom they were employed while in the Flotilla service, the former as a Subedar Major, and the latter as a Jemadar.

However desirous of rewarding meritorious soldiers, the Governor in Council is precluded, in justice to many others who have from time to time been distinguished by their gallant and fathful conduct, from sanctioning the promotions recommending in favor of Walnac Sumnac and Gunnac Seednac, particularly as there does not appear a precedent of such a rise in the army at either of the other Presidencies; an acknowledgment, therefore, of their brave and exemplary conduct, Havildar Walnac Sumnac is promoted to Jemadar from the 9th of May 1825; and Naik Gunnac Seednac to Havildar from the 7th of May 1825.

No 73 of 1827.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Lieutenant H. A. Laurence, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 7th of January 1826, is extended to the month of September next, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1827.

No. 74 of 1827.—The leave to the Presidency granted to Captain R. Waite, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, in General Orders of the 18th ultimo, is extended to the end of the present month.

No. 75 of 1327.—The following appointments are made.—

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant L. W. Hart to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice McIntosh proceeding on furlough to Europe, Date of appointment 30th January 1827.

Lieutenant G, Pope to be 2d or Marhatta Interpreter, do. do. do.

No. 76 of 1827.—The appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, Commanding at Shollapoor, of Surgeon Neilson, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, to the charge of the Civil Medical duties at Shollapoor, until Mr. Johnson joins his station, or some other arrangement is made, is sanctioned.

Bombay Castle 26th February 1827.

No. 77 of 1827.—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant W. Campbell on the 17th Instant, the following promotion is made.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign A. T. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell deceased, Date of rank, 18th Feb. 1827.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1827.

No. 78 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place Phelipe Rodrigues de Assumpçao, Assistant Apothecary and Steward to the Garrison Hospital at Tanna, on the Pension Establishment, on the full rate of pay laid down for persons of his rank by Article XVIII of the sixth section of the Medical Regulations.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I perused with some interest your co-temporary's complaints so often reiterated as to the numerous daring depredations still committing and committed in this Island; & should you haveroom for the following hasty observations which then occurred to me, I will feel obliged by their insertion.

A modified Code of Police Regulations, something similar to that adopted by Sir S. T. Raffles in Java, might be introduced into this Island; particularly as regards the duties of the inferior agents of the Police.

It would in such case be necessary to divide Bombay into Districts; to place one of the most respectable persons in each district at the head of it; and make him responsible for the due performance of the duties of supervision and inquiry into the characters and occupations of all new settlers in his particular district. He would be obliged to keep a Register of all the inhabitants under his control; as well as to furnish a weekly return of all new arrivals and departures.

These Heads of districts should be in free communication with the Police officers; and make over to them every suspicious character's who might be found prowling about at unseasonable hours.

I have long entertained the opinion that the increase of crime at this Presidency is in a considerable degree owing to the system of transportation; and that if those delinquents, so justly the objects of the Laws infliction, were instead of being transported, comdemned to hard labour on the Bombay Roads, it would operate as a far stronger example than transportation will ever effect. The removal of a hardened villian to a climate every way superior to this; and where the clemency of the authorities render their state a comparative Blessing; where the vessel that bears them to their destination, on its return, conveys the intelligence of comfort and support, naturally incites their Brethren to follow similar pursuits, that they may obtain similar benefits.

It would be mockery to insist on the pangs of domestic separation;

"And all those nameless Ties"
In which the charm of Country lies";

as they are unfelt, so of course they are unheeded.

Were an opposite course adopted, that of making them toil laboriously in the immediate presence of their associates in villainy; the example could not fail of being effective.—Whereas as it now exists, in the short period of a week, the check which punishment is supposed to produce is removed from their eyes, and consequently fades from recollection.

This Island (improved as it has been of late years) is still susceptible of greater improvement, tho much has been done, much remains to do.

Our By Roads alone would afford a large field for the exercise of the Labour of convicts, independent of the gradually increasing want of useful public Buildings, Works &c. &c.

Were Felons hired out to individuals as is practised in New South Wales, I doubt not there exists sufficient enterprize at this Presidency for their employment, in the construction of private Docks Quays &c. &c.

Let us take a review of what has been effected by the labour of convicts at Penang and Singapore; and ask, why the same advantages might not be effected here.

The expence of transportation would be avoided, and their durance be equally nay more undoubtedly sure, than the present System of transportation.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

M,

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH 1827.

We still continue to be indebted to our brethren of Calcutta and Madras for our Europe news. There is none however of a later date than that brought to Madras by the Wellington; the arrival of which vessel was noticed by us sometime ago.

We agree with M. in the majority of his observations, on the susceptibility of improvement in our Police; and in the nature of the punishment which might be inflicted for the sake of example on Felons.

We heard, some months ago, that there was in agitation a some what similar contrivance to that recommended by our correspondent, as a check on, and assistance to the Police. Agents were to have been chosen, by the community, from amongst it's most respectable members, to exercise on its part, and without being responsible to the Government a certain degree of surveillance over the executive branch of the Police; to watch the movements of suspicious characters; and whose more particular duty it should be to keep a Register of all persons who might from time to time reside in their respective districts. If this project has subseqnently fallen to the ground, we would be glad to know the reasons of its being abandoned. Surely it cannot be caused by its containing any seeming departure from the Genius of English Law?

What is admitted and found highly beneficial in H. M's. Colonies, may, we should conceive, be safely introduced into this demoralized country.

The "Field cornets," as we believe they are named, in the Colony of the Cape, are chosen in a similar manner, and would appear to exercise the same sort of controul as the agents proposed.

Any gentleman who has visited Cape Town can amply testify to the comparative superiority of the Police of that Town; which contains as accomplished villains as ever visited Bombay; and which is composed of equally dissimilar materials. Much might be borrowed from the Regulations for the Cape Police; and if they be somewhat arbitrary, it should only we presume to think be considered, by a Government, constituted as our's is, whether the evils they are intended to remove be not greater, than any which they might introduce.

M. we imagine advances a step too far, in affirming that the natives are incited to the commission of felony, by the hope of being transported to the delighful Island of Penang. This punishment however, is certainly not calculated to effect the object of all punishments, to deter others by example from infringing on the laws of society.

In concluding our crude observations on this subject we must in common justice state that since the last time the outrages committed in this Island were particularly brought to notice, the Department of Police has been considerably improved. The Police Peons are now all able bodied men, capable of attack or defence, and with the means placed in their hands for either.

This however only the more forcibly convinces us that something is still wanting to operate as a powerful check on the present alarming prevalence of crime in Bombay.

We have been indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following account of the late Amateur Performance.

Colman's favorite Comedy, the mountaineers, was the principal piece performed on Monday night.

Some degree of disappointment had been expressed at the choice of this Comedy rendered so stale, by repetition, to *Duck* Taste. The emptiness of the boxes certainly conveyed a pretty strong proof of it.

I have no time to notice, in detail, the merits of each Amateur; and mention a few would be to offend the remainder. Let itsuffice that the most interesting portions of the piece were done ample justice to; and the minor scenes, so prone to hang heavily on hand went off in a superior style.

The performance of the short and laughable farce, "Honest Thieves," closed the present season. Read this farce, and you would consider it one of the most stupid things imaginable. See it well acted, and you will be in one roar of laughter. I scarcely need add that no idea of it can be conveyed by description.

The society of Bombay will have reason to congratulate themselves, if on the re-opening of the Theatre the same strength and superiority of vocal talent, as was on Monday exhibited, be then displayed.

Several excellent scenes have been added to the stock of Theatrical decoration. The new drop scene, in particular, possesses considerable merit, but it appeared rather too glaring for that purpose. Besides it is rather questionable taste to give as a simple landscape as a drop scene. Something Histrionic is required, and a bether or more purely classical one, there could not be than that which it has supplanted.

Our brethren of Calcutta are beginning to make a sad noise, in respect to a Stamp duty, which has been lately introduced into the city of Palaces.

We purposed offering a few observations, in this number, on the subject, but find we have no room for them. The delay will however enable us to see more into the nature of their objections to this obnoxious tax, for we confess we connot perceive that there has been a single valid objection brought forward against its imposition.

BOMBAY COURIER, MARCH 3.

We are sorry to state that during the last three weeks robberies have been very frequent in different parts of the island, and have been in many instances perpetrated by armed gangs. We hope that some remedy will be applied to root out an evil which is every day on the increase, and which is at present an universal subject of complaint, both among Europeans and Natives. We do not think that any measures will ever be effectual as long as the present system is continued of allowing all the rogues and vagabonds from the neighbouring countries to settle in Bombay, without the liability of being questioned as to their means of subsistence or mode of life, or of being removed in the event of their explanations not being satisfactory. We are ignorant as to whether the vagrant laws are applicable to this settlement, but we are of opinion, and it is the universal opinion, that if they are not applicable, some enactment of a similar nature, modified perhaps according to the peculiar circumstances of the country, ought to be put in force with as little delay as possible. There may be, for any thing we know, defects in the management of the police, but under present circumstances that department has hardly fair play. It is rather too much to expect that it should exert an effectual controul and *surveillance*, not only over the indigenous rogues, or such as specifically belong to the local community, but also over all the vagabonds and evil doers for hundreds of miles round, who are allowed to resort, without hindrance or obstruction, to this island, and which they find a rich and fruitful field for the cultivation of their trade. We have often heard it asked, But how do they manage these things so well in such an extensive place as London? The answer is easy: The heads of the police in London work among similar materials as themselves, and of course have an inherent knowledge of their nature and qualities, and of the most advantageous mode of operating upon them. In this country it is widely different. The heads of the police here are obliged to exercise their functions among a people differing *toto cælo* from them in language, religion, manners, and customs, and to employ their agents from among these people; and yet in spite of this difference the mode of acting is required to be strictly English. Under such circumstances it is impossible to expect there will ever be an equally effective police here as in England. At all events some immediate change of system is loudly called for, for the purpose of protecting the community from the frequent depredations from which it is now suffering, and which, within the last year or two, have been at different periods carried to an extent before unknown here, and perhaps unparalelled any where else. This object is only, as we have before remarked, likely to be effected by preventing Bombay from being made the receptable of

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id[illegible] and crime from all the surrounding countries; for as long the police department is obliged to control, not only the local delinquents but also the congregated vagabonds from every neighbouring state and district, its efforts, however well directed, will be found unequal to the task which it is expected to perform.

The following extract, which we have selected as a specimen of the HISTORY OF THE MAHRATTAS, by Capt. J. Grant Duff, of this Establishment, must be particularly interesting to our readers on this side of India. It relates to events at Poona subsequent to the departure of General Smith's Division towards the Nerbuddah, for the purpose of co-operating against the Pindaries, and the attack of the Peishwa's army on the small force, under Col. Burr, which so gallantly defended itself at Kirkee.

"In the month of July, [1817] as soon as the arrangements resulting from the treaty of Poona, were put in a train of adjustment, the Peishwa left his capital, and proceeded on his annual pilgrimage to the temples of Punderpoor, unaccompanied by the resident; which promised to have a good effect, in marking the restoration of confidence on the part of the British government. He immediately reduced his military establishment, chiefly his cavalry; but it was subsequently discovered, that had given every Silidar seven months' pay, with orders to remain at his village, and to hold himself in readiness to return when called upon, with as many of his friends as he could collect.

The regular battalions raised by the Peishwa were transfered as part of the contingent, which was placed under the direction of the British government, and now termed the Poona auxiliary force; but at Bajee Rao's particular request, that he might be able to confer the command on Captain Ford, one of the battalions was to be retained in his own pay, and in lieu of it, a new corps was to be recruited. Every exertion was made to raise the stipulated number of horse; but the Peishwa's emissaries opposed the recruiting by every means they could devise. From Punderpoor, the Peishwa, instead of returning to Poona, proceeded to Maholy, a village near Satara, and a sacred place, at the junction of the Yena and Kistna. During his stay there, Sir John Malcolm arrived at Poona, having, on his appointment as political agent to the governor-general, with his usual great activity, visited all the native courts in the Deccan, for the purpose of consulting with the residents, previously to entering on the scene of operations in Malva; and the Peishwa, on hearing of his arrival, invited him to a conference at Maholy.

In the course of conversation, the Peishwa complained much of the degraded state in which he was left by the late treaty, lamanted the loss of that friendship which had hitherto been only productive of benefit; but enlarged on the gratitude which he felt, and must ever feel, for the protection and support he had experienced from the British Government. Sir John Malcolm endeavoured to soothe him, explained in a general manner the plans of the Marquis for the suppression of the Pindharees, and strongly recommended him to adopt a line of policy calculated to assure the British government of his sincere desire to promote the alliance, and secure its friendship;—that the restoration of what was already foreited, he must not expect, but by pursuing the course now recommended, and aiding the operations with his utmost means, it might rely on the justice and liberality of the governor-general, for obtaining considerable acquisitions as a recompence for the fidelity of which he boasted, and which he might now display. The Peishwa's professions were most cordial, and communicated, as usual, with so great an appearance of candour and good sense, that Sir John Malcolm was completely deceived, and returned to Poona, in the full conviction that Bajee Rao would now heartily engage in the British cause: and that by encouraging him to raise troops, and treating him with perfect confidence, he would prove a faithful ally. Mr. Elphinstone, though he expressed his opinions, would not oppose the liberal system recommended by Sir John Malcolm; but he contemplated and foretold a different result, especially on considering the tempting opportunity which would be afforded, by the advance of General Smith's division to the frontier, and the exposed state of the handful of troops at Poona.

The forts of Singur, Raigurh, and Poorundhur, were restored to the Peishwa during the month of August. The excessive heavy rains of this season, prolonged to an unusually late date, delayed the advance of the whole Deccan army. Brigadier-General Smith had transported his division across the Ghore by the 9th October, and by the 20th, occupied convenient positions close to the Chandore range of hills, with a view of advancing into Candeish, as soon as it should appear requisite. A battalion of light infantry, with some auxiliary horse, were left between Seroor and Ahmednuggur; one auxiliary battalion was stationed for the protection of the Seroor cantonment, and the Peishwa's own corps, consisting of from four to five hundred men, remained at Dhapooree, in its first cantonment, a few miles to the north-west of Poona. The Company's European regiment from Bombay was to be held in readiness to join the brigade at Poona about the end of October.

The Peishwa did not return to his capital until the end of September. During his stay at Maholy, he was most actively engaged in those schemes he had long meditated against the British government; but by the advice of Bappoo Gokla, he had determined on changing his plans of covert hostility to an open attack, as soon as he should be prepared. The recommendation of Sir John Malcolm to recruit his army for the purpose of aiding in the Pindharee war, afforded an excellent cloak to his designs. Gokla was now the leader of all his measures, and Bajee Rao was induced to give him a formal writing under his own seal, which he confirmed on oath, binding himself to be implicity directed by his counsel, and investing him with the full powers of his government. This measure seems to have been adopted, not merely as a security to Gokla, but as a means of allaying the mistrust which the sillidars entertained towards Bajee Rao, and was the condition on which several of the Jagheerdars pledged themselves to stand by him. This circumstance, though reported in the country, was not fully ascertained until after the commencement of hostilities. Bappoo Gokla received ten millions of rupees, nearly a million sterling, to assist in the expence of preparation. From the time of his first determination to break with the English Bajee Rao restored the lands of many of his Jagheerdars, and, for several years, had been endeavouring to render himself more popular with all classes of his subjects. He unfolded his intention of going to war with the English to the Raja of Satara; and whilst he exacted from him and his mother an oath of secrecy and support, he sent them and all their family into strict confinement in Wassotá. His recruiting went forward with remarkable activity;—his forts also were garrisoned, stored, and repaired; and orders were issued to prepare his fleet. Many Bheels and Ramoosees were engaged in his interest by Trimbukjee Dainglia; and special missions were despatched to Nagpore, and the camps of Sindia, Holkar, and Umeer Khan; but the schemes which he personally directed were the seduction of the native troops, and the assassination of the resident. His plan of corrupting the troops extended even to the European officer; and the agent employed for the latter purpose, was Jeswunt Rao Ghorepuray, who for many years had resided at Poona, was intimately acquainted with many of the officers, and since the treaty of Surjee Angengaom had received a pension of 1000 rupees a month from the British government.* Jeswunt Rao had experienced much kindness from Mr. Elphinstone; but at this period, in consequence of some petty intrigues, in which he had made an improper use of his name, the resident was obliged to treat him with unusual reserve. Bajee Rao, therefore, judging the opportunity favourable, sent for Jeswunt Rao, and after many promises, exacted an oath of secrecy, and communicated the plan for corrupting the European officers; a commission which Jeswunt Rao although he well knew its futility, like a true Mahratta, readily undertook, upon receiving an advance of 50,000 rupees. So far he kept his oath, as to say nothing of these circumstances†; but Jeswunt Rao had a great personal regard for Mr. Elphinstone, and throughout the rise and progress of the Peishwa's preparation, gave early and constant warning of what might be expected. Jeswunt Rao Ghorepury was the only man of family, who, at the rupture, openly espoused the British cause; but of all its adherents, none was of so much importance, or rendered himself so eminently useful, as a Bramin named Ballajee Punt Nathoo‡, whose vigilance, judgment, fidelity, and firmness, at that trying period, entitle him to be mentioned in this place.

The reports of corrupting the troops were brought from all quarters; some of the Sepoys indignantly refused what to them were splendid offers; and others, pretending to acquiesce, communicated the circumstances to their officers; but the extent of the intrigues could not be ascertained, and they at last became alarming, even to those who knew the fidelity of the Bombay Sepoys, from the circumstance of the Peishwa's having many of their families and relations in his power, against whom he commenced a system of persecution, which he threatened to perpetuate if the sepoys refused to desert the British service.

It was the Peishwa's wish, previous to the commencement of hostilities, to invite Mr. Elphinstone to a conference, and murder him; but this plan was opposed by Gokla, who, though he concurred in that of corrupting the Sepoys, and was most sanguine in his belief of its complete success, disdained to perpetrate so base a crime, especially as Mr. Elphinstone had more than once proved himself his friend. But Bajee Rao was unwilling to relinquish a favourite scheme of personal revenge, and proposed to assassinate the resident as he rode out; or, should that fail, to get Trimbukjee, with a body of Bheels, to endeavour to surprise the residency by night, whilst a simultaneous attack should be made on the cantonment

The last interview which took place between Mr. Elphinstone and the Peishwa was on the 14th of October, when, although the latter adverted to the loss of territory and reputation he had suffered by the late treaty, he continued to express grateful acknowledgments for the former friendship of the British government. On Mr. Elphinstone's mentioning how anxiously the advance of the troops, was desired, Bajee Rao repeated the assurances which he had of late frequently made through his ministers, that his troops should be sent to the frontier, to cooperate against the Pindharees immediately after the Dussera.

(To be Continued)

* It may be here mentioned, that Jeswunt Rao Ghorepury had a just claim to the fort and valley of Sondoor, held by his brother Khundee Rao Ghorepury, but which Jeswunt Rao had made over to the Peishwa, in exchange for other villages The British Government approved of the transaction, and promised at the time the transfer was made to put the Peishwa in possession of Sondoor; but various causes prevented the fulfilment of this promise until the end of October of this year, when Sondoor surrendered to a part of the reserve under Colonel Thomas Munro, detached from the force of Brigadier-General Pritzler for the express purpose.

† Independently of its having been found in the Peishwa's accounts, I became acquainted with the circumstance from an individual then high in Bajee Rao's confidence, whose name it would be improper to publish.

‡ At my particular request, he wrote a very correct and voluminous history of his own times, in which he quotes his authorities. It was translated for me by my friend Mr. William Richard Morris, of the Bombay Civil Service, whose valuable assistance I have already acknowledged, but the original MS. is in possession of its author, who, for various prudential reasons, was desirous of retaining it. Ballajee Punt Nathoo was the carcoon of the ill-requited Khundee Rao Rastia, who at his death appointed him guardian to his children. He endeavoured to interest Colonel Close in their behalf, was in the habit of coming much to the residency, and at last attached himself to Mr. Elphinstone, openly embraced the British cause, and proved himself well entitled to the munificent reward which was conferred upon him before Mr. Elpoinstone assumed the government of Bombay.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GUZERAT RACES.

SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY 1827.

1ST. A Give and Take of Rupees 500 from the fund, and 150 Rupees each Subsciber P. P. for all Horses 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. open till 3 o'clock of the day previous to the race, after which Subsciptions will be doubled. Heats 2 miles.

Mr. Morris's. - . G. A. H. Baronet. 1 1
„ McGudgin's. B. A. H. Littte Jimmy. - 2 dr.
Won by Baronet in hand.

2d. A Plate of Rupees 800 given by Major Hughes and the Officers of the 4th Regt. N. I. with 150 Rupees each Subsciber, for all horses carrying 8st 4lbs. Heats 3 miles.

Mr. Cunningham's - - B. A. H. Cornet.
„ Vibarts. - - - - - - G. A. H. Harlequin.

1st. Harlequin took the lead, and maintained it all the way round, coming in several lengths a head in hand.

1st.	½ mile	——	1—2
2.	"	——	1—4
3.	"	——	1—4
4.	"	——	1
5.	"	——	1
6.	"	——	—59
			6 9

2d. Do. Do.——6—20

3d. A Match.———Mr. Hunter's, G. A. H. Sir Kenneth, and Mr. Bury's, G. A. H. Pilot—Est. 7lbs. for 500 Rupees. 1½ mile.

Won easily by Sir Kenneth,—3—9

SEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1827

1st The Guzerat Turf Plate of Rupees 800 from the fund, and 150 each Subscriber, for all horses weight for age. Heats 1½ mile

Mr. Vibarts, - G. A. H. Harlequin, 1—1
„ Charles's G, A. H. Gustavus, drawn.
„ Morris's, G. A. H. Barefoot post entrance. 2—2

Harlequin won both heats in his usual gallant style. 1st heat 3—2 2d heat 3—4

2d. The Beaten Plate of Rupees 100 from the fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber, for all horses that have saved their distance during the Meeting, to be weighted by the Stewards. heats 1½ mile.

Mr. Morris - - G. A. H. Firefly, 8—10 1—1
D. Forbes, - B. A. H. Trictrac, 8—— 2—2

Both heats won easily by Firefly.

1st heat 3—4 2d heat 3—8

3d. A Match———Mr. Morris's Pilgrim, and Mr, Hunters Sir Kenneth.—Rupees 500 HF. 2 miles

Sir Kenneth won by several lengths 4 11

4th. A Plate of Rupees 2000 given by the Banker of the City of Baroda for all horses to be weighted by a Committee. heats 2 miles.

Mr. Bury's, - G. A. H. Pilot, 7-12-3 drawn.
„ Morris - G. A. H. Baronet, 8-12-2-2.
„ Vibarts, G. A. H. Harlequin, 9-7-1-1

1st All off with a close start, Harlequin altho' he had already won two sharp ran heats, took the lead and kept it. 4—5½

2d. Pilot was drawn, Harlequin lost the start by upwards of twenty yards, but when once on his legs he flew by his antagonist with astonishing rapidity, and the rate at which he maintained his post proves him to be the very first Arab in India, both for speed and bottom, and nothing, as was justly remarked, but a flash of lightning could pass him.

1st	half mile	——	58
2d	—— „ ——	1	—1
3d	— „ ——	1	—5

4th both horses pulled up. Barefoot and Baronet had left Baroda the preceding evening for Mhow, but were recalled, travelled all night, and arrived only ¼ of an hour before the running commenced.

On the 5th and 7th Days of the meeting His Highness the Guickwar contributed materially to the amusement of the day, by causing some of the finest horses of his Cavalry to run for Prizes given by the Resident, one mile and a half heat. They ran between the heats, and from fifteen to twenty horses started at score, the costume of the riders, the equipment of the horses, and their flowing manes and tailes, their exceeding high condition formed an amusing contrast to the springy firm blood appearance of the Arab racers, and the Jockey boots and racing dress of the riders; this coupled with the simultaneous shout at starting, and the rush like the charge of a Troop of Cavalry, so completely dissimilar to the silent calculating manner of the practised Gentlemen of the Turf, most ageeably relieved the tediousness of the delay which occurs between the heats.

The winning horse, and the three next, received presents of various articles, such as Shelas, Turbans, Gold Chains &c. and great was the exertion made by the riders, but the distance was almost too much for an untrained high fed Country Horse, encumbered by trappings; and they very soon began dropping, and laterly came in like a flock of wild geese in a string, tho' not in quite such close order.

Many bets were lost and won by the native community, who in common with His Highness seemed to enjoy the scene wonderfully.

On the last day of the meeting His Highness, who throughout had taken great interest in the sport, entered a Mare, given to him by Sir John Malcolm, against a Horse of the Minister's, and two other of the Sirdars of the Court, for one half mile heat; the mare was exceedingly fat, and, according to native idea, in prime order, they started at speed and tho' hard pushed by the gentleman who started them, the Mare won by several lengths. The rider, a relation of His Highness's, received a handsome pair of shawls on the occasion. His Highness was very much delighted at the speed of his mare, and talks now of having horses for next years meeting; towards which he has very liberally given a Cup of 1500 Rupees, which, with the Hundred Guinea Cup given by James Williams Esq. the Resident at his Court, and the Plate of 1000 Rupees by the minister Wittul Row Dewajee, in addition to the Sweepstakes, and the Plates given from the Race funds, give reason to hope that the races of next year will be more numerously attended than any yet. During the race one of the Country Mares dropped down just after passing the winning post, but was recovered by a gentleman bleeding her promptly.

D. H. SHAW.
Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. M. Willoughby, Artillery.
Capt. James Barton, Artillery.
Lieut Hart, 22d Regt.
Lieut. C. Blood, Artillery.
Asst Surgn T. H. Graham, 4th Regt.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, 14th Regt. B. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn Charles Ducat, Civil Surgn.
Lieut. C. Hunter, 16th Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Hunter, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut P. Resdon, Madras Navy.
Dr. Kennedy, Baroda Residency.
Lieut C. Hagart 1st Regt. E. I.
Lieut. J. Habson, 1st Rt E. I.
Ensign J. Broadhurst, 1st Rt. E. I.
Ensign J. Mitchell, 1st R. E. I.
Capt. C. Hart

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 3d. Turkist Brig Teem. Syed Mahomud Ally Com. from Bushire, 7th Feb. Muscat 20th Feb.

5th Portuguese Ship Penha, P. P. P. De Campos, Com from Macao 10th Nov.

Portuguse Ship Santa Antonio, E. Gonsalves, Com. from Macao.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 27th Armed Ketch Vigilat, Doss Mahomced Syrang to Surat.

March 1st Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott, Com. to China.

5th French Brig Buffon, Thos. Ducom, Com. to Malabar and Pondichery.

Passengers by Bombay Castle.—Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Rison, 4th Madras Cavy.

By Brig Buffon.—Mr. T. T. Dussumier, and Son domestique.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Catherine for Greenock,
Britania, for London.
Samdaney for Madras.
Malabar for Madras and Bengal.
Bannerman for China.
Byramgore for ditto.
Ceylon for Columbo,
Castleregh for China,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 14. None.

DEPARTURES.—None

Vessel expected to sail immediately.—Ship Coromandel, Thomas Boyes, for London via Madras—Brig William, W. Clifton, for Penang, Singapore, and China—Dutch Schooner Iris, J. Goldie, for Padang.

The Ahmid Bux gone to sea on the 18th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
FEBRUARY 13. 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Fort William.

KEDGEREE.—Melliked Bahar and Atiet Rohoman, outward-bound, remain—Atlas proceeded down—Thistle passed down.

SAUGUR.—H. C. Ship Asia—Cornwall—Madras and Brig Guide, outward-bound, remain.

BELOW SAUGUR.—H. C. Ship Rose and the Edmorstone.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Atlas, F. Hunt for London—Lieutenant George Gibson. For Masulipatam:—Captain and Mrs. Carlton. For Madras:—Captain and Mrs. Crisp and one female.

Per Ship Madras, C. Beach, for London.—Mrs. Ballard, Mrs Carter, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Faithful, and Mrs. Beach; Colonel Huthwaite, and Captains Faithful and Watson, H. C. Service; Captain Cooper, H. M. 11th Dragoons; J. Carter and—Thomson, Esquires, Civil Service; Dr. Wardrop, H. C. Medical Service.—Children: Misses Ballard, F. Faithful, White, Lamb Baker, Hamilton, F. Beach and M. Beach; Masters White, Hamilton and Ross

Per French Brig Alerte, Foucaultz, for Bordeaux.—Mr. Emanuel Bergis, Supercargo, and Mr. Pierre Dupeyron, Officer of the French Merchant Service.

Per Ship Cornwall, Younghusband for London.—Mrs. Mackillop, Mrs. F. Law, Mrs. Angelo, and Mrs. Eliza Blunt; George Mackillop, Esq.; Captain Angelo, 3d Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Arthur Conolly, 6th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Pepper, 6th N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. Knight, Pension Establishment, and Ensign Robert Dudley, H M. 87th Remiment.—Children: Masters Charles William and John Robert Mackillop; William and John Ferris, John Angelo, and Charles and William Blunt; Misses Louisa and Caroline Angelo, Ann and Sophia Blunt, and Ann Barclay.—For the Cape of Good or St. Helena: William Blunt, Esq. Civil Service; Major W. Pattle, 1st Light Cavalry, and Ensign James Johnson, Artillery.

Per Lady Flora, R. J. Fayrer, for London.—Mrs. Colonel Campbell; Mrs A. Colvin; and Mrs. Hickey; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, H. M. 14th Regiment of Foot; Major Broughton, 21st B. N. I.; Captain W. Harris, 16th Lancers; Captain E. B. Tarbutt, Hon'ble E. I. C.'s S.; Dr. O. Wray, 13th B. N. I.; Charles Grant, Esq; G. F. Tytler, Esq.; and Lieutenant Balders, 16th B. N. I.—Children: Misses Anne Marcus, E. M. Boddam, A. S. Hickey, F. S. Hickey, and S. Halford; Masters George Fraser, A. E. Ainslie, C. E. Hickey, W. A. G. Hickey, W. R. G. Hickey, and Alexander Colvin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 22, Ship Shaw-in-Shaw, Capt. D. Robertson, from Port Louis the 16th January.

23 Ship Cambridge, Captain James Barber, from Calcutta the 2d February.

do. Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan, from Coringa the 15th February.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Frigate Hastings, Captain G. Dawson.
Ship Wellington Captain G. Evans.
Ship Milford, Captain T. J. Jackson.
Ship Cambridge, Captain James Barber.
Ship Shaw-in-Shaw, Captain D. Robertson.
Brig Sir Archibald Campell, Captain G. Robertson.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Mamoody, Captain P. Venerosity.
Brig Dolphin, Captain D'Sylva.
Brig George, Captain Burnaby Simon Vaz.
Brig William, Captain G. F. Andree.
Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntaloo.
Cutter Recovery, Captain Anderson.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Mary's Church Poona, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Goode, James Brydon Esq. M. D. surgeon Honorable Company's Artillery, to Eliza, daughter of James Home Esq. Kelso, N. B.

BIRTHS.—On Friday the 2d Inst. the Lady of Bazett Doveton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 5th of March, at his house at Byculla, Bombay the Lady of Captain George Jervis, Engineers, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Matoongah, on the evening of the 23d February, Mr. Conductor John Porter, of the Ordnance Depot of Instruction, aged 42 years, whose death was occasioned by the premature bursting of an experimental 8-inch carcass shell, which he fired himself. He fell in the zealous discharge of his duties In him the Service has sustained the loss of a meritorious Warrant Officer—he was esteemeed by all who knew him, and during life prided himself in being one of the gallant crow who fought under the immortal Nelson, on board the Victory, at the glorious and

evermemorable Battle of Trafalgar. His officers evinced their approbation of him by following his remains to the grave---also a numerous circle of private friends He survived his wife only six weeks.

At Bombay, on the morning of the 28th February, Arthur Crawford Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, and late Collector at Ahamedabad, in his 29 year, most sincerely and deeply lamented.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 12th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. Henry Osborn, Junior, Surveyor, to Miss Mary Ann Hannah.

At Calcutta, on the 12th February, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Reverend Mr. Proctor Robert Bowrie, Garrison Conjee House Serjeant of Fort William, to Maria Mcurier.

At Alleypore, on the 12th February, by the Reverend Dr. Hovenden, Mr. Apothecary William Hannah, of the Honorable Company's Service, attached to the 2d Battalion Artillery at Dum-Dum, to Miss Mary Ann McAuliff.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 11th February, Mrs. W. W. Beck, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 11th February, the Lady of W. Anley, Esq. of a son

At Serampore, on Saturday, the 10th February, the Wife of Mr. John Rodrigues, formerly a Court Messengers of that place, of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on Saturday, the 3d February, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wylde, of the 14th Regment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Ellichopoor, on the 27th January, the Lady of Captain R. Ridout, Commanding the 5th Regiment Nizam's Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS —At Calcutta, on Sunday evening, the 11th February, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. P. Roquet, of Chandernagore, leaving a Husband and ten Children, and a large circle of friends to lament her loss.

At Ghowringhee, on the 13th February, Richard Morton Faye, Esq. aged 38 years.

EUROPE.—At Kensington, August 28th 1826, Anne, Widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. Claye Watson, Bengal Army.

Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear,
That mourns they exit from a world like this;
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stay'd they progress to the seats of bliss.

No more confin'd to grov'ling scenes of night,
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay;
Now should I rather hail they glorious flight,
And trace they journey to the realms of day.

On the 7th September, at the Palace, Lichfield, in the 76th year of his age, Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. D. C. L., formerly Governor of Madras.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday, the 19th instant at the Vepery Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rottler, Mr. George Batchelor, to Miss Mary Taylor.

BIRTHS.—At Arcot, on the 9th February, the Lady of A. N. Magrath. Esq. of a Son.

On the 18th Instant, at the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, Mrs. Margaret Beak, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 11th instant, at Secunderabad, James Hammond, the infant Son of Captain J. Grant, Paymaster H. M.'s 46th Regt. aged 9 months.

At Tellicherry, on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, James Stevens, Esq. First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit Western Divison, aged 58 years.

At the Presidency on Saturday the 17th instant, after a short illness, Cholay Tombiappah Moodeliar, an Hindoo Christian, aged 51 years. He served the Honorable Company for several years in a very creditable manner in the capacity of a Book-Keeper, in the late King's Pay Office, as also in the Accountant General's Office; the death of this upright person is widely regretted, and much lamented by his disconsolate family, for he was a valuable Member of Society and a distinguished public Servant.

Calcutta.

TAXATION NO TYRANNY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—I can scarcely believe what I hear of the ignorant impatience of taxation, which is beginning to manifest itself in Calcutta. I can scarcely believe that a community hitherto distinguished for loyalty and subordination, and by the just deference for the wisdom of government, which has induced it to receive with acquiescence or applause every measure of every successive administration, should now meditate projects of resistance and contumacious opposition. When I recollect the exemplary patience with which my fellow townsmen beheld one of their brethren singled out to be taxed to the amount of his whole substance, and deprived of the means of acquiring more; and the emulation with which they taxed themselves for the purpose of voting a dinner, and pictures in honour of the two eminent persons whom a regard to the public welfare had compelled to direct or sanction those proceedings, it does appear incredible to me, that the same community should murmur against a light and equable tribute, which has been maturely considered and approved by the highest authority.

To those who may formerly have been implicated in measures of a mutinous tendency it would be vain to address myself, but to the vast majority who have testified their abhorrence of such offences, who have renounced the right of comment and placed all their glory in obsequiousness, I trust my appeal will not be ineffectual If any of those sober minded men have been in danger of back-sliding, they will be ashamed of their folly when they hear the voice of their teachers, of men whom they worshipped on this side idolatry, as they speak to them in the following passages:

Hear what Sir Francis Macnaghten saith. "Are the petitioners (against the Stamp Regulations) prepared to say, that at any time any compact or agreement whatever took place between them and the Government, which would be affected by the proposed Regulation? Cannot the Government in this case say, *non hæc in fœdera veni?* They most assuredly can; and therefore as there was no compact, there can be no infringement. Again I say, and I solemnly declare that I mean no offence, that the grounds on which they found their claim (of exemption from this tax) are precisely those on which every Cooly and Sircar may find a similar one; If such a claim were set up would it be tolerated for a moment? or could this Government exist if it were admitted? No: but I say, and I again declare that I mean no offence, that every Cooly, every Sircar, every Bearer, nay, every Mehter in the place, may urge this claim and on the same ground; namely that they are not represented."

Hear what Mr. Adam saith, "The inherent force of Government would probably always enable it to carry measures for improving the revenue, in support of which it should choose to put on its strength against any opposition, but it is needless to dwell on the multiplied ill effects which would result from a state of things requiring the ungracious substitution of simple force for that powerful and persuasive influence which the name of Government has hitherto carried with it; yet either this must be the result of a system which will in time make every such measure a point of contest between authority and resistance, or the Government must be content to relinquish that power which it holds, and which it has exercised exemplarily for the public good, into the hands of an ignorant and mischievous faction."—"A greater political absurdity can scarcely be imagined than a Government controlled in matters of taxation by the voice of its own servants or by other persons residing under its authority or sufferance, and liable to removal at its discretion. It is manifest that no useful or efficient control over such measures can be exercised by a body so constituted and standing in such relations to the ruling power. On the one hand the attempted control must be nugatory as to the prevention of abuse; and on the other from the principles and habits of insubordination and resistance which the attempt to exercise it would disseminate, it must infallibly and speedily lead to the most extensive confusion and alarming dangers."—"The British Government in India has always acted on the wise and humane policy of adapting its laws to the state of society, and has cautiously abstained from the introduction of the institutions of a highly civilized society among a less enlightened people.—The principle is at least as applicable to the question regarding representation as to any other." "The true control over the Indian Government lies in the constituded authorities at home under which it acts, in its responsibility to Parliament and to the public voice *in England* by which its measures must be canvassed, and the applause or censure of the country ultimately pronounced."

I need not say more to recall the great body of your subscribers to a sense of what they owe to Government and to the memory of that Judge and Statesman who bequeathed to them the moral lessons which I have transcribed.

MENTOR.

February 10th, 1827.

Our friend *Mentor* whose letter will be found above, has taken a very suitable time to read a moral lesson to his townsmen. The ignorant impatience of taxation was beginning to display itself very unequivocally, even the *John Bull*, though he objects to a public meeting, on the ground that servents should not find fault with their masters, does not altogether relish the intended tax: it was therefore right to put him in mind of the respect due to the recorded opinions of the Judge and Statesman whose acts have so often met his approbation: and those who wish for European institutions will be gratified by the introduction of one which they did not expect. It is certainly unusual to encrease taxes after the expiration of a war, but we must not judge of Indian affairs by rules drawn from European practice.

Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 14.

FIRST LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT.

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Eighth Day's Drawing; Thursday, February 8, 1827.

PRIZES.

Nos. 804 4995 Prizes of 2000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3480 291 2646 4642 Prizes 1000 of Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 197 2221 4451 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1230 3198 3854 2919 4376 2857 5774 930 2756 2234 2137 3250 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Ninth Day's Drawing; Saturday, February 10, 1827.

PRIZES.

Nos. 23 Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 5772 Prizes of 2000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3868 1165 2760 288 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1608 827 1036 4586 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2877 298 3950 4611 5245 3108 2471 2056 395 5058 1350 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Tenth Day's Drawing; Tuesday, Februar 13, 1827

PRIZES.

No. 4136 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos 997 4826 2693 2657 2837 424 1354 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1786 2186 4118 4175 4823 4446 2307 1991 167 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eleventh Day's Drawing Thursday 15*th February* 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 3058 Prize of 2000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 4766 5381 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rs. each.

Nos. 4078 2818 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rs. each.

Nos. 3065 2684 3311 4309 4329 4424 5564 3006 5899 5994 4610 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

The Twelfth and last Day's Drawing will take place to-morrow, Saturday, the 17th February.

The launch of the *Ganges* Steamer, which vessel was announced as being in a state of considerable forwardness at the time the *Irrowaddy* was launched, took place yesterday, at the Government Builder's Yard, Khiddderpore, in the presence of His Excellency the Vice President attended by many Civil and Military servants of the Government, and a vast concourse of people. His Lordship did the honors of the day, and named the vessel with the usual ceremony. She entered the river as if proud of the honor conferred on her, amid the shouts of thousands. In consequence of some mismanagement, after she had quitted the stocks, a schooner lying off the cock, sustained a considerable injury from her. She is in all respects, precisely similar to the *Irrowaddy*, and we hear, destined for the same duties. The launch was announced in our paper of yesterday as taking place to-day, a mistake, which we hope occasioned no disappointment.

Bengal Hurkaru February 15.

We understand that the second steam vessel, the *Ganges*, built by Mr. Kyd, is to be launched from his Dock on Wednesday next, about half-past two o'Clock. It has been in contemplation, we believe, to set the engines at work at the time of launching her.

SUNDAY.—FEBRUARY, 11 1827

Dr. Ranken's paper on public health in India, which has been read before the Medical and Physical Society, comprises topics of such high importance to the sojourners in this country, that every qualified person, whatever his profession, ought to take an interest in discussing them. Any man of general education, accustomed to observe natural phenomena, is just as capable of comparing the reasoning with the facts in this instance, as a Physician. Declining for the present to offer our own opinion, we propose merely to give an outline of, perhaps, the only essay, which has yet been expressly devoted to the subject: considering it extremely desirable to obtain, if not unanimity, the concurrence of a majority, relative to doctrines and measures, involving the welfare of the community. The question should be, not only, is the author right or wrong? but in what do general prophylactics consist, and how is the epidemic sickness of India to be wholly or partially prevented?

Dr. Ranken refers, as an example of what science can do, to the grand improvements in London, which by destroying the sources of morbiferous emanation from the earth, have made that which was once the most numerous and fatal class of diseases, the least so: and thereby rendered the amount of mortality among equal numbers less, in the most deadly seasons of the present day, than it was during the healthiest an hundred years ago. These emanations, more intense and abundant, impregnating the atmosphere, are here asserted to be the bane of this climate. Dr. Ranken supposes an excess of heat to be the primary cause of those diseases of the constitution, to which Europeans are peculiarly liable in India. It promotes the rapid decay of all organized matter, whether vegetable or animal, when deprived of vitality, carries the exhalation of its putrid particles into the air, and at the same time weakens the defences of the living system which should resist the deleterious agent thus engendered. He maintains that the essence of Marsh Poison, or Malaria, so prolific of disease in every hot country, is simply "vegetable matter dissolved in water, putrified and volatilized." Certain unascertained proportions of caloric and water, the *caloret humor* that produced Python of Ovid, operating simultaneously on the products of the soil, are sufficient to form Miasm. It consequently issues not only from swamps and marshes, but "under adequate solar influence," "from a surface co-extensive with the vegetable kingdom." Wherever vegetation, water and heat concur in requisite quantities, this agent of disease has birth. This explanation would reconcile the opinions of Dr. Fergusson with the ancient and popular creed concerning Miasmata. The author supports his doctrine by describing the pestiferous parts of the Malwa and Nepal forests, visited by himself, thence proceeding to infer that the irrigated fields, gardens and plantations of tress round our doors, consisting of the same elements, differ in degree only not in kind, from those well known abodes of the direst pestilence in our eastern dominions. He next appeals to history of the Military stations, under the Presidency as proving salubrity to prevail in proportion to the deficiency of vegetation and superficial water, and to the predominance of sand in the soil. The last mentioned material he seems to think destructive of poisonous Miasm by augmenting heat beyond the degree required for its formation. The opposite extreme, a preponderance of water has the same effect. To corroborate his own observation, many authorities of fixed reputation are cited. One from Dr. Lind and Mr. Ives, singular enough, is quoted, in noticing the canals in upper India, to shew that "in the East, the hostility of barbarism and the philanthropy of civilization have met, in striving to effect their opposite ends by the same means."

Animal effluvium, whether emanating from living bodies, as in the breath and perspiration, or from dead remains, corrupted and vaporized, by a similar process, though more circumscribed in its range, has, according to the author, equally noxious effects on the human constitution. The advocate of such principles, necessarily a "foe to the Dryads of our groves," objects to them not merely *as forbidding the blasted rose* of *health to bloom* (We quote not him) but as violations of Taste, irreverently calling the ornaments of *Compounds* "Domestic Jungles," and a "Travesty of the beauties of Nature." The most healthy locations on the plains of India are maintained to be those surrounded by the greatest sterility. Dr. Ranken's grand precept accordingly enjoins the creation of an artificial Desart, on and around every spot inhabited by Europeans. The Essay concludes with an "Idea of a healthy station in India:" intended to exemplify the application of his opinions without any immediate reference to practicability. But, though meant for ideal, rather than attainable perfection, the scorching element, without human aid, have made some places in the Upper provinces approach more nearly to his standard, than an inhabitant of this city of Palaces may think possible.

He builds the station in the centre of a circle whose radius is two miles,—on table land—covered and surrounded with sand. Within this circular pale, no vegetable production is allowed to remain, trees plants, herbs, and even grass being all eradicated. No water is to be visible on the surface: that which falls in rain is conveyed by drains or gutters into Wells dug for the purpose. Cattle are removed to a considerable distance. Gardens are laid out beyond the limits, for the use and amusement of the inhabitants. Plantations of leafy trees so objectionable when near, are reared between the station and all Marshes, Lakes or Rivers to intercept their exhalations, while sufficiently remote to preclude any infection of the air by themselves. All things liable to putrify or ferment, including every species of filth, being collected daily in assigned places, are carted away regularly to the Gardens. The sources of disease being thus cut off by all these measures in co-operation, an unadulterated atmosphere perflates the exterior of the station, while artificial means are further employed to ventilate the interior of each house, preventing the accumulation and consequent corruption of effluvia from living bodies, and supplying pure air to the inhabitants at every inspiration.

A chapter, or section, on the mitigations of Heat, contains a drawing and description of a "Cooling Ventilating Engine," which we may notice hereafter.

A Report of the Proceedings of the last meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, in which an abstract of Dr. Ranken's Essay is given, will be found in a subsequent column.

Beng. Chronicle, Feb. 11.

Bible Society.—The Apocrypha and Tom Thumb.—At the Anniversary of the Somerset Auxiliary Society, held at Taunton on Friday week, the Rev. Rowland Hill, (who can take liberties "with sacred" subjects, which in any but a Reverend would seem not a little profane) observed." I have no objection to read *Apocrypha*, but then it should be considered as such, and not as forming an integral part of the canonical Scriptures. I should have no objection to the *History of Tom Thumb* itself being bound up with the Bible, so that it were considered as the History of Tom Thumb, nothing else."—By the way, nothing was said, at this meeting, in answer to the charges urged against the Bible Society respecting the heavy salaries given to its officers and agents, although the Rev. W. Robinson, Curate of Stogursey, did touch upon the subject of money, and told them the following story.—"Some persons (he said) might doubt when they gave their subscriptions, if they were duly appropriated and on this point he would mention an anecdote:—A nobleman had sent the sum of 50l. to be remitted to Mr. Woolf, for the purposes of the Foreign Society. Some time after, he wrote, saying he had received no account of the expenditure of the donation; to which his friends answered, that there certainly had been no direct communication from Mr. Woolf on the suject, but there had been a Firman from the Grand Turk prohibiting the circu-

(Continud in the Supplemenet,)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 7TH MARCH, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

lation of the Scriptures in his dominions, and there had been also a Bull from the Pope of Rome to the same effect; and *these*, said the clergyman, are *better assurance*, of Mrs Woolf's activity and that your liberality has not been misapplied, than any immediate correspondence with Mr. Woolf, or any one else. So *satisfied* was the Nobleman with his answer, that he immediately added another 50*l.* to his former donation." —Mr. John Wilks, jun. and other perplexed secretaries, would have saved themselves a world of trouble and mortification, had they discovered this new mode of quieting unsatisfied subscribers. A Bull from the Pope, and a Firman from the Grand Turk! What admirable inventions! Mr. Secretary Woolf must be quite delighted with this ingenious reply of the confiding pastor, and so doubtless will his flock, unless like Dr. Owen's they should have had any reason to suspect the faith of the aforesaid Woolf.—At this meeting another Reverend Gentleman made an assertion, which we must confess startled us not a little. He observed that "the efforts of the Society, may now be said to have penetrated and explored the world. The great navigators. Columbus, Anson, Cook, and Vasco di Gama, were *mere striplings* in discoveries, compared with *the Society*, which has made its way into countries and discovered regions for the exercise of its glorious toils hitherto unknown and inaccessible."—Had any ungenteel *Burchell* been present in the assembly, we should doubtless have had to print, are the end of this veracious passage, the expressive explanation of "*Fudge*."

We learn that an Abridgement of Dr. Carey's Bengalee Dictionary is now in the Press. The work it is stated will be printed in an octavo size, in a large and full type, on Europe paper, and will occupy two volumes, the first to comprize about 25,000 Bengalee words, with Dr. Carey's explanation of them; the second volume to form a reverse of this Dictionary, English and Bengalee, the whole work will extend to about a thousand pages, and the price of the two volumes, including the charge for binding, will be 24 rupees.

It is not stated in what the abridgement is to consist, whether in the omission of words, or in the abbreviation of the signification assigned to them. We are not aware that the large Dictionary admits of much abridgement in the latter sense; but if the former be intended and the abridgement be well executed, it will be much more valuable than the original work which contains many compound words that contribute only to swell the size, many foreign words that do not belong to the Bengalee, and many low cant words that do not belong to it as a written language. We have met also with several instances in which an erroneous sense has been given to a word, and several also in which an important sense of a word has been overlooked.

Col. Chronicle, Feb. 11.

The more we reflect on the recently promulgated Stamp Act, the more deeply we become impressed with the vital importance to this community of lifting up their voices against it. The broad constitutional objection to it we have before endeavoured to state, nor is that at all weakened or indeed affected by the argument of those serviles who slavishly contend that for us Europeans the very act of our coming and being here upon sufferance was and is a virtual surrender of all our privileges as Britons; but the great evil of this violation of a fundamental principle of our free government is, not that it like other inroads upon our rights, merely *may be* followed by more, but that it is one that naturally and inevitably leads to that consequence. If the increase of surplus revenue be deemed a justification of a tax levied in a time of profound peace, when the money market is in a state of alarm and fermentation almost unexampled in the history of the country, and when owing to this cause and its natural effects on commerce, the people might look for a relief of their burthens, it is impossible to estimate the extent to which such taxation would be carried when the exigencies of the State real or assumed, should furnish a pretext for any desired augmentation of it. There is indeed one limit. When a people have no more to give, exaction ceases. *Ex nihilo nihil fit*; and this, with one exception, is the only limit to taxation in respect to which the people have no voice, that can be positively assigned to it. The exception we allude to, is to be found in the justice and moderation of those entrusted to administer the system we condemn. We disclaim all idea of detracting from the merits of our Rulers in regard to the virtues named, and we readily allow that the influence of them on their minds may impose a check upon taxation which will confine it within such a limit as may prevent its encroaching in their judgment on the happiness of the subject; but a community like an individual, must be the best judge of the burthens it can bear, and if two or three individuals elevated far above the mass of the community, take upon themselves to decide what that community can bear in the way of taxation without consulting it, it is certain that they may, and next to certain that they *will*, err in their judgment however conscientiously formed. It is then we repeat, no imputation on those who have advised this tax, to represent that it is in its principle objectionable, and likely to be oppressive in its operation, and what is infinitely more essential *that it is generally felt to be so.* This we hold it not merely justifiable in a conductor of a public Journal to make known to the Government —but we consider it his duty to do so, and the more so if he feels as we do, that the interests of British India and the permanency and glory of the British dominion over it are inseparable. As we stated in our last however, more effectual means are in progress to satisfy the Government that the opinions we have expressed on the subject of this tax are those of the community at large. We understand that it is intended to apply for permission to hold a Meeting to take the matter into consideration, at which it will be proposed to petition the local Government to suspend the operation of the tax until the community can appeal to the King in Council, and ultimately if needed, to the Legislature against it, nor have we any doubt that such a petition numerously signed, as we have no doubt it will be, will be successful. If such a Meeting should be held, we shall make an effort to obtain a full and accurate report of its proceedings; considering as we do that the occasion of it will be one of the most important by far, which the inhabitants of this Presidency were ever assembled to take into their consideration.

Cal. Chronicle, Feb. 11.

We have heard it stated that Dr. D'Oyly will probably succeed to the See of Calcutta. We are not aware that this Divine has distinguished himself in any other way than as joint Editor with Dr. Mant of a Family Bible with notes compiled from the most esteemed commentators.

Cal. Chronicle, Feb. 11.

So much has been lately said about M. de Sismondi's review of the Oriental Herald: that our readers may wish for a more detailed account of it: we did intend to translate and republish the whole, but its length and the asperity of some passages have deterred us.

That a foreigner, however well informed, should write on English affairs without occasionally making mistakes, is not to be expected and M. Sismondi has committed a few, which may afford matter of triumph to the enemies of pernicious publicity, but as they neither affect his reasonings nor any material facts, they detract very little from the value of his observations. Those that we think of consequence we shall point out.

It may be thought of very little importance to the public whether M. de Sismondi praises or blames Mr. Buckingham, and were such the object of his writings we should be of the same opinion. But we consider it of no small consequence that the continental nations should take an interest in English affairs, that their consideration should be given to our proceedings, as ours is frequently to theirs, and that those transactions which can only be reached by the influence of public opinion long and loudly expressed, should be as much as possible submitted to its influence. The opinions of the continental writers are re-echoed to us with a double force. We may be deaf to what is said by those of our own country, because they are almost inseparably connected with party, and the truth is suspected of being biassed by party feelings. But when we find that writers who have acquired a great reputation abroad, who are totally removed from our own national disputes, who differ amongst themselves, in politics, in country and in religion, unite in the opinion they express on any act of the British Government, or on the management of any particular portion of its dominions, we may safely conclude, after allowing for the existence of national aversion on their part, as well as for any partiality on our own, that the opinions they have expressed on such a subject, are not without foundation; and as our national pride is not a little concerned in maintaining the good opinion of the enlightened of all nations, and in preserving the moral superiority which we boast to have obtained, we shall find that such have an influence, useful though perhaps feeble individually, but powerful collectively, on measures which cannot be affected by any other means: thus the brutalities of prize fighting, the cruelties of our criminal law, the infamous tyranny of impressment, our absurd intolerance to our Catholic fellow subjects, have all been urged against us by foreigners, sometimes to repress our boasts of superiority, and sometimes as reasons, or at least palliations for acts of their own, with which we were desirous to interfere.

For these reasons we think M. de Sismondi, has done us a service by reviewing the Oriental Herald. He commences by a summary view of the British Indian government, he shews that the natural tendency of intercourse between one of the most civilised and enlightened nations of the earth, and one less advanced, must be advantageous to the latter, even though the former visit them in the character of conquerors, and he proceeds to point out how those advantages are lessened by a commercial government, and the restrictions consequently imposed on freedom of intercourse. From thence he proceeds to consider the state of the press, which in the character of Buckingham's Reviewer is naturally a principal object of his animadversions. He has here committed a mistake, for which however, he can scarcely be blamed, when we find Sir John Malcolm and other party writers labouring to spread a similar delusion in our own country. M. de Sismondi supposes that the jealousy of a free press is principally directed, if not entirely confined to papers, published in the languages of the east. He seems scarcely to be aware, that the press regulations are intended to controul the writings of Englishmen, addressed to their own countrymen, in their own language.

He estimates very properly the advantages which India may derive from the publication of a Journal devoted to its affairs in England. On this subject he says, "of all the interests which have ever been submitted to the deliberation of men, that of India is the greatest; the good and evil which a government may do, are no where else so great, never were the questions relative to the public good more simple. If the British public is once occupied, it will soon be interested the subject, it will be unable to direct its attention from the good it may do, the evil it may shun. But to effect this, it is first necessary to triumph over that apathy with which the human mind regards what is distant. At the first aspect, India for which the English can do every thing, and China where they can effect nothing, are equally indifferent to them. Mr. Buckingham must make them sensible of their duty, he must spare nothing to awaken their attention, let him call to his assistance the most eminent talents of England. That attention once roused, the facts will suffice."

M. de Sismondi proceeds to take a cursory view of the Burmese War and the Hyderabad question as viewed in the pages of the Herald. In mentioning the Army, he commits another mistake, in supposing that its prize money arises from a system of indiscriminate plunder, and he expressed his surprise that we who permit such proceedings should speak with such indignation of the contributions levied by the French, or the monuments of art which they took from the countries with which they were at war. We are far from supposing that British Armies, or any armed force, are not occasionally guilty of unjustifiable violence, but to compare the English custom of making prize of public property with the system of indiscriminate plunder and extortion established in the French Army under Napoleon, can only be regarded as a sacrifice to popularity on the part of a writer who is addressing Frenchmen.

Mr. de Sismondi next shews that the States, under the protection of the Company, would gain by being under the British Government, and he remarks that the aristocratic feelings of and he remarks that the aristocratic feelings of the English nation have always disposed them to pity Princes rather than nations, that Burke in accusing Warren Hastings did not dwell upon the sufferings of the people, but of the Nawab of Oude, or of the Emperor. He concludes by remarking that the British Government has already taken an important step for the benefit of Ceylon, by the introduction of Juries, and he expresses his wish that Mr. Buckingham may annually have to announce some grand measure for the benefit of India. We also wish that M. de Sismondi may continue to turn his attention to Eastern affairs, and give the aid of his talents to a cause which as he himself declares, embraces the best interests of a large portion of the human race.

Bengal Hurkaru, February 10.

We understand that the Bark *George* of this port was wrecked on the 20th ultimo, on Catapalam Point. The particulars of this unfortunate circumstance as they have been submitted to us, exhibit a melancholy picture of the depravity of native crews. The Commander of the Vessel having completed her repairs at Coringah, procured a crew composed of the natives of that place and of Vizagapatam and proceeded on the 3rd to Masulipatam where he landed the Honorable Company's Military Stores. On the 13th he sailed for Madras, and on the 15th while he was in the act of taking the meridian altitude at noon, the crew rose up and having first pinioned him, lashed him to the main rigging. The chief officer they tied to the bower cable, and treated even Mrs. Poulson in a similar manner. Having carried their brutality to such an extent, they threatened the sufferers with death, and putting the vessel before the wind stood in for the land; after which, they got into the cabin and helped themselves at first to liquor, until they were quite intoxicated, and then plundered every thing that was valuable. At six o'clock she struck, on which they left her, some on rafts and others swimming for the shore which was not far off. Mrs. Poulson having been previously unbound was enabled to release the others, though not without extreme difficulty arising from the quantity of rope which had been coiled round them. As soon as the sufferers were able, they fired signals of distress, and burnt blue lights, but no assistance was rendered them until the morning, when they found the ship on Catapalam point. She held out as long as she could, but the surges beat heavily, and they were obliged to leave her a complete wreck.

The Commander of the vessel is inclined to think that a knowledge of the lenity which a former crew, who absconded after receiving two month's advance of wages, experienced at the hands of the authorities there, induced the present to act in the manner they did, fearless as they seemed to be of all consequences which might attend their atrocious conduct.

While we regret the occurrence of an event of such a distressing nature, we are happy to be able to state that the Sub-Collector of the district and the Commanding Officer of Ongole rendered the unhappy sufferers every assistance they possibly could.

Our Singapore letters affords no news of importance. Rumours were in circulation there that a tax on land was about to be imposed, probably as an inducement to extend cultivation; something in the shape of assessed taxes was also talked about, an impost on wheeled carriages, of which probably there are twenty in the whole island, however the fewer there are, the less work there will be for the collectors, whose appointment seems to be the only rational inducement to such a measure. The warlike store proclamation is now a little modified, a year is given from the 1st December last, for the free exportation of such as "have been heretofore imported with the concurrence of the local authority," after which, all persons "contravening the provisions of the Act will be prosecuted as the law direct?" This ingenious notification seems to be copied from those boards which are put up in English plantations as a warning to trespassers. However there remains to the unhappy Birminghamites whose trade is an object of so much jealousy to the "local authority" the choice of two expedients, one of which is to ask the Company for a licence, and if refused, to avail themselves of the other, and still easier course, to sell their powder and shot, muskets and bayonets, and other objects of jealousies and fears, outside of the port of Singapore, where they will fetch as good a price as within, not being required for the defence of the island, but for sale to certain Eastern nations, who are ready to buy them without consulting the Acting Resident.

There is also a long article in the Chronicle, on the Suppression of Piracy, which is a subject of considerable importance to our Eastern commerce. Though the Pirates seldom attack European vessels, unless in a defenceless state from some accident, yet the cruelty with which their victories are usually attended, makes their suppression an object of more importance than the mere calculation of profit. We do not think the humane expedient suggested by the Singapore Editor of pouring boiling water on the pirates by the help of a steam engine, likely to prove an effectual method of mitigating their ferocity, nor do we think his proposal to disarm the native trading vessels, can be considered just, unless our government undertake to remunerate them for the loss which they will unquestionably sustain, when known by the pirates to convey valuable goods without the means of defence. It is true he only proposes to take from them their long guns, but a long gun in a row-boat, is as effectual a weapon of defence as of attack, and unless the British Government undertakes to convoy these disarmed vessels, it can hardly compensate them for the increased danger to their persons and property, which will arise from compelling them to disarm.

The most that can reasonably be required is that all armed boats should have papers from some native or European authority, and that in case of piracy being committed by them, the State or Prince granting the papers should be held strictly responsible for the outrage. Steam boats would no doubt be very useful in pursuing pirates, but if the trading prows are so generally in the habit of committing depredations as the Singapore Chronicle seems to think, it must be difficult to distinguish pirates from traders for unless an attack is actually made, there is no proof of the piratical intention. Disguised ves-

sels which might tempt an attack would in our opinion be most serviceable. They would not only operate as traps on those they catch but would deter those that scape from making attempts on vessels of similar appearance, and thus many unarmed traders might be saved. Steam boats would very soon be known and avoided, and though their presence would prevent attacks on other vessels, the lurking places amongst the Eastern Islands for the *Orang Laut* are so numerous, and the robbery of a vessel so quickly effected, that they could hardly be expected to put an entire stop to so antient and profitable a practice.

Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 12.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A curious circumstance occurred the other day near the Mahratta Ditch. A gentleman coming in from the country, observed crouds of people, apparently much agitated, carrying away all their moveables across the ditch. On enquiring an explanation, all he could get was a mournful shake of the head, and the word "Stamp!" pronounced in a melancholy tone of voice. The very children, as they were hastening after their parents, looked up apprehensively at their *paper* kites, and groaned out S—t—a—m—p. At length, determined to see what was the matter, our observer pushed his way through the multitude, and beheld a thing on the ground. We cannot describe the thing, but apparently it was a queer questionable and disagreeable thing. Some said it had an unpleasant smell; others whispered that it looked as unpleasant as it smelt, while many declared that it would taste still worse.

Though all stared intently at the thing, scarce one dared to handle it, although it was evident that the thing caused apprehension and aversion. It resembled in one respect the electric eel, for hardly any one chose to approach it.

One or two in the croud ventured very near it, poked at it, and turned it this way and that; others threw little pellets at it, while some put forth their hands and streightway drew them back again, in an uncomfortable-like way, as dreading that it might explode mischievously, or bite them.

The most extraordinary part of the circumstance is, that there was a kind of patent claw attached to the THING, which, with an adroitness, and a power that were irresistible, abstracted pice, rupees, goldmohurs, and bank notes, out of the pockets of the croud. Some made wry faces, but it was of no use—presto, they were *minus*, some rupees more or less.

Amongst the croud were persons in spectacles, who appeared to see farther into the THING than others. These whispered that it was not the thing itself they dreaded so much, as the principle of the thing—they declaring that it was a kind of fish that would spawn, and produce other things equally odd as *that* thing. In short, it was not the thing.

There was a strange muttering, and whispering, and murmuring, amongst the croud, at the THING, and people appeared at a loss how to proceed respecting it. So far as could be judged, there seemed to be a general agreement that something should be done concerning the thing. Some proposed this, and others that, but the croud, at length, seemed to listen with attention to the advice of two elderly and sober clad persons, one of whom advised that Government should be memorialized on the subject, and the other that Parliament should be petitioned.

Our informant states, to the best of his belief, that the thing has taken root within the Mahratta Ditch.

The India Gazette, February 12.

We have been favoured with a communication from Meerut, affording very satisfactory testimony to the efficacy of Major Parlby's Rockets. Twenty-four of his 32-pounder Rockets, and twelve 18-pounders, were discharged without a single failure. They were fired with Saul Shafts, only 12 feet long, and at the following elevations gave the ranges severally attached. Three Rockets were fired from each elevation.

32-POUNDERS.

Elevation	20°	Average Range	1000 Yards.
,,	25°	,,	1120 ,,
,,	30°	,,	1080 ,,
,,	35°	,,	1600 ,,
,,	40°	,,	2080 ,,
,,	45°	,,	2210 ,,
,,	50°	,,	2283 ,,
,,	54°	,,	2123 ,,

18-POUNDERS.

,,	20°	,,	1303 ,,
,,	25°	,,	2133 ,,
,,	30°	,,	2833 ,,
,,	35°	,,	2870 ,,

We understand, that General Reynel, who was on the ground, expressed himself highly satisfied with the success of these formidable weapons.

The characters of the leading Chiefs who have joined the Persians, in the late hostilities with Russia, are calculated to throw some light upon the causes, and probable course of the war, and we have, therefore, collected the following notices of them from materials with which we have been favoured.

One of the principal refugee chiefs is Alexander Mirza, the son of Heraclius, the last Wali of Georgia. He has been some years in Persia, and is a man of enterprise. He is not, however, considered entitled to confidence even by his own countrymen, an insurrection of whom, against the Russian Government he formerly headed. The insurrection was suppressed chiefly by the Georgians themselves, who discovered thht their Prince had engaged to barter them as slaves to the Lesghees, as the price of their assistance. The Georgians have not shewn any disposition to rise, on the present occasion, against their Rulers.

The hereditary chief of Kerabagh, Mehdee Kooli Khan, was recognised in that capacity upon the death of his father, who first invited the Russians into the province, as his allies against Persia. He continued to govern the province, under the Russian authorities, for some time, until dissension occurred between him and General Madadoff, which alienated his attachment to his masters. He was at variance with his younger brother, Mohammed Hosein Khan, whose son, Jaffer Kooli Khan. being attacked at night, whilst travelling through the country, the chief, although not implicated in the transaction, apprehended it would be laid to his charge, and that he might be put under porsonal restraint, to avoid which he fled to Persia. The Russian General succeeded to the government of his possession's, in which, however, their ancient chief has found numerous adherents amongst the Christian as well as Mussulman population.

Mir Hosein Khan, the hereditary chief of Talish, governed the greater part of that province under the Russians, whom he had been chiefly instrumental in introducing into the district. During the late negociations respecting the boundary, it appeared that the Russian Commandant at Lankeroon suspecting the fidelity of this chief, seized his wife as a hostage, an outrage of asiatic prejudice that may be well imagined to have urged the chief to desperate measures. He immediately flew to arms, made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his wife, and called upon the Court of Persia for protection.

Abdool Hosein Khan is a relation of the preceding, and held part of Talish under his own authority. He declared at first for Russia, but upon the approach of a Persian division, proffered his submission, and betrayed into their hands a Russian party that had been sent to his support. The Persian Commander, nevertheless, thought it necessary to send him as a prisoner to Sultaniah, where he was liberated, treated with much attention and sent back to his province.

The ruler of Shervan, Mustapha Khan, who had been often actively opposed to the Persians joined the Russian military force, and held in it the rank of General. He was also appointed an Adjutant General of their army. Disagreements with the Russian officers, it is said, deprived them of his attachment, and he quitted the service and repaired to Persia. He is much beloved in his province, and no sooner made his appearance, than he was joined by great numbers of the inhabitants.

The chief of Shekee fled on its becoming a Russian province, first to Persia, and next to Turkey, where he died. His sons, of whom the oldest is about sixteen, returned to their native district, as soon as the war broke out, and were immediately joined by the greater part of the armed population.

Sooltan Ahmed Khan, chief of Kobbai and Derbund, Hosein Kooli Khan, chief of Badkoh, Oghurloo Khan, of Ganja, and Ali Khan, of Roodbar, are other chiefs, who deserted their hereditary governments rather than acknowledge the Russian authority. They have all returned to their several districts, and have been well received by their former subjects and followers.

Soorkh Lall, a chief of the Lesghees, although a fugitive in Persia for many years, abandoned his country in consequence of intestine feuds amongst the tribes. These have operated to prevent a general rising of the Lesghees, and the son of Soorkh Lall's brother has a separate and powerful interest in the country opposed to his uncle.

Abool Futteh Khan, the brother of Mehdi Kooli Khan of Kerabagh, holds the territory of Kassan, which is one main subject of contention between Russia and Persia. His allegiance is claimed by both, and he has occasionally admitted the pretensions of either. He has latterly adhered to Persia, but is not supposed to have any attachment except to his own interests.

The district of Kassan is claimed by Russia, because by the treaty of Gulistan, the river of Kassanak, which is said to rise in the Alenguz mountains, and to run behind the hills of Megree, was declared to be the boundary. The Persians say, this river is not known as the Kassanak, but the Megree, and that the former term was a mistake for the river of Kassan or Kassang, as it is sometimes written. The war seems, therefore, to depend upon a vowel point, and to be one of the consequences of oriental orthoepy, in which vowels are represented only by marks that are usually omitted. Each supports their assertions by an appeal to antient records and to the geography of the place. The Persians, however, seem to have been permitted to hold the district for some time after the treaty, as it is allowed that they collected the revenues, that the Russian troops were withdrawn from it, and in a map of the frontier constructed by the Quarter Master General of the Russian army, and published by authority, Kassan is included within the Persian boundary—as to Goucha no right is urged by the Russians; they have occupied it, and they will keep it until the Persians agree to cede Kassan in perpetuity. There can be little doubt, that the cause of the war is Russian encroachment, but a temperate discussion of the question would have probably been more likely to have adjusted it to the profit and credit of Persia, than the precipitate appeal to arms.

[*The Gov. Gaz. Feb.* 15.

JANUARY 26.

The XIth Number of the *Military Repository* is just published, and it gives us pleasure to add, that the work continues to have solid claims upon the attention and approbation of those for whom it is more particularly intended. The contents of the present number are:—

ART. I.—Report of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of making a Revision of the several Equipments in the British Artillery Service.

II.—Suasso's Theory of the Infantry Movements.

III.—On the Exclusion of his Majesty's Officers from the Staff of the Indian Army, being in Reply to a portion of a Pamplet on that subject, published by "a King's Officer." London, 1825.

IV.—A letter from Colonel Macdonald to Captain Parlby.

V.—The Windage of Ordnance, and the Diameter of Ordnance Bores, Shot Shells, and Ganges, as determined by the Royal Board of Ordnance in September, 1825.

IV. New Method of Occultations.

The article on the alleged exclusion of his Majesty's Officers from the Indian Army is ably drawn up, and clearly demonstrates that the writer of the pamphlet to which it is a reply, has fallen into several mistakes, which it is of importance to the interests of the Company's Army should be set right.

So far from Officers of his Majesty's Regiments being excluded from either staff or command, the writer in the Repository think's he decidedly proves that they have had a much larger share of both than they were entitled to.

For the details of the article (and to a military reader they must be of great interest) we refer to the work itself.

Of the state of promotion in both services, the following note gives us some idea:—

The 3d Officer in a King's Regt. is a Lieut. Col.

The 3d Officer in a Company's Regiment is a Major.

The 5th Officer in a King's Regiment is a Major.

The 5th Officer in a Company's Regiment is 2d Captain.

The 16th Officer in a King's Regiments is a Captain.

The 16th Officer in a Company's Regiment is 8th Lieutenant.

The second article in the Repository is devoted to a consideration of Suasso's Infantry Movements. To those who have not the book, the extracts from it given in the Repository will be found extremely interesting, not merely to professional men, but to general readers.:—

The author introduces his work by a valuable Preface, from which we proceed to submit some extracts to our readers.

Noticing that the adoption of the term Strategy, to distinguish the movements of an army out of the view of an enemy, from those of Tactics, which occur within sight, has gone far to prevent celerity, which is the chief principle in the former, from being unwisely obtruded on the latter; and having considered Tactics, as divided into the high, and the elementary, the first including the general movements of an army in all the several species of field engagements; and the second, or elementary tactics, comprising the evolutions incident to the several branches of an army, including the engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, and light troops, our author observes:—

"Of those several branches, only the two relating to gunnery and fortificaton are properly cultivated: the rules on which they rest have been most carefully investigated, and the principles suggested by reasoning, confirmed by experience, embodied into a science, are submitted to the reflection of the individual whose duty reposes on an acquaintance with them, and are by him diligently studied; so that none without the knowledge of those rules can pretend to the appellation of an artillery officer or an engineer: nay, though the unaccountable variety which attends the effect of the fire arms seems to reject all regularity, and to baffle all endeavour at principle, the difficulty, if not entirely obviated, has been much removed by the medium average which carefully ascertained, by being equally distant, from the two extremes, secures against considerable deviations, and thus, in a great measure, protects the science against the dangerous uncertainty of chance. It is not, therefore, by walking round a rampart, by taking a view of a half moon, or by going through the few evolutions which are performed in the management of ordnance, that the engineer or artillery officer conceives his information is to be acquired; but it is by a constant application to theoretical principles, that directs his conduct and leads him to further researches that he qualifies himself for his duty; it is by blending the dexterity of practice with the certainty of science, that he renders himself adequate to the task he is called upon to perform in defence of his King and Country; and were he to fail, conscious of having done his utmost, free from the reproach of neglect, he soars above misfortune, for his honour remains unimpeached.

"But how very different to this is it in the infantry, in which corps, on appointment, the young man, after he has been taught a few gripes of the firelock, is admitted in the ranks, to go mechanically through a few evolutions; and beside this, without any further investigation, confines his knowledge to the few loose thoughts delivered in the mess by those who, though older in the service, from being educated like himself, are not better acquainted with the tactic of the foots, and to the purchase of the *Rules and Regulations* (now *Field Exercise and Evolution*) a valuable book he seldom or never reads, and which, were he to attempt to peruse, he could, from his complete want of information, not properly peruse and still less appreciate; yet the young man advances in years, rises in rank, and with his scanty stock, is called to the command of the regiment, and there compelled to instruct others in what he has neglected himself to become acquainted with. Incompetent to judge, still less fit to determine upon military topics, he harbours doubts, acts with indecision, and the lives of thousands are sacrificed through ignorance, to the offspring of idleness.

"The picture is strong, but not exaggerated—the colours are adapted to the representation; the softer pencil might please better, but must purchase applause at the dear expense of truth. Still, here I cannot conclude, for the matter is too weighty to be easily slidden over, and not to claim the full benefit of discussion. It is time, indeed, to reclaim the foot from an error that has taken so deep a root as to bid defiance to the force of argument and which yet while it sways, will ever debar the infantry from the attainment of that degree of knowledge of which it is susceptible. I allude to the idle doctrine, that tactics cannot be taught, as well as to the convenient maxim, that theoretical information is of no use, and may be supplied always by practice, which alone cane make the soldier."

"But, what practice is here meant? is it the practice in the field, or is it the practice on the parade? Is it the knowledge of the chief commander and his immediate subordinate generals, or that of the individuals in charge of brigades, regiments, or companies, which is here to be understood? for those objects, widely different in themselves, are, on this occasion, industriously enough blended together to entangle a position which, without the confusion that must result from such arrangement, is not capable to stand the test of disquisition. But let us not engage on such unfavourable ground, which merely chosen to protract, would never put an end to the contest; but, by separating what is mixed, and classing the whole under a proper division, by divesting each part of its heterogeneous matter, oppose to each its proper arms, and, by the mere weight of reason, destroy the feint defence that sophistry has vainly erected to screen and protect deficiency from the victorious power of science.

"Let us proceed to consider what is meant by practice. Is it the few manœuvres which are daily or occasionally rehearsed on the parade, most frequently with very little reference to service, and where the officers are made to change their pivots according to the orders of the day? or, to be more precise, according to the directions contained in the existing regulations. This may give them an insight into the manœuvres which are to be employed, and as far as it regards the individuals posted on the flanks of the platoons, and entrusted with their care, give them a habit of keeping distance, and of covering,—both important considerations; but beyond these nothing can be expected from it. Yet if it be the field which is designed by it, the application is still more unhappy; for what opportunity of instruction does it offer to an officer? He marches, he is on guard, he fights in a cloud of smoke; but, unless he be on the staff, he sees but little of the transaction of the day; and had he time to notice, and an innate talent to appreciate what occurs within his observation, his conclusions would, in all probability, still remain erroneous from his premises being only partial. Besides, how often are the same occurrences repeated. Do they take place twice in a campaign, nay, even twice in the several campaigns that constitute a war? Still repetition is an essential condition of knowledge derived from experience. But admitting even the possibility that, after two or three campaigns, an officer has acquired a stock of information, what is the stock so obtained otherwise than theory? Is not theory, in military matters, the rule deduced from experience? from those of the most celebrated characters; for it is not given to all men to see with the discretion here requisite, and stillless to discover, without the frequent aid of the teacher, the latent causes that produce the consequences observed. The stream which runs to the right does not always spring from the left, and its windings must be known in order to trace the original source it from. Is not theory the practice of ages, whilst practice is the theory of individuals? and can it reasonably be supposed that a single person, whatever experience he may possess, and sagacity he may be endowed with, will equal the aggregate knowledge of ages, and of mankind? Yet to the defence of so absurd a position is the opponent of theory driven to; and still the ridiculous doctrine, sanctioned almost by prescription, derives support from those, who by their exalted rank and length of service give weight to opinion, but who, from their having neglected in their younger years to scart into the secrets of their art, are all their lives condemned to a torpid ignorance, and perhaps not anxious to see their inferiors in a few month acquire a degree of knowledge, which, surpassing the narrow circle of their own, would enable them to detect their want of capacity, and establish a difference, which, contracted as they are in their ideas, they are most interested to suppress, so as to confine all distinctions within that established more favourably for them by rank. For was once the voice of talent heard and listened to, and admitted to share its part among the military considerations for advancement, the additional epaulet, or even the equilette, derived from age alone, would make a poor amends for the want of science. Unable to stand the competition it would recoil with disgrace on its possessors; and while those honorable distinctions would stimulate the young, and adorn as well as recompence the diligent and studious soldier, whose abilities have kept pace with his uniform, they would become the badges of shame and infamy to those officers, who, from the want of capacity, do not come up to them. Like the ass, when clad in the lion's skin, their consequence must cease with detection, for once known they fall beneath contempt.

"Were it, however, allowed that a practice derived from service fully supplies the want of theory, as this still requires time, what must be expected from the first campaigns, and where opposed to an adversary differently situated in this particular? Will not the ascendency he takes at first onset almost fix, and perhaps altogether decide the contest? And were it to be alleged that, as this can merely apply to the subalterns, the danger expressed is not reasonably to be apprehended from the number of experienced officers still filling the ranks, as a pacific reign, a long discontinuance of hostility must obviously include the whole of an army within the novitiate, the objection is not removed. But there we have an instance that asserts the excellence of theory, and sets aside all speculations on this head; for, as General Scharnhorst observes*,

* Scharnhorst, *Handbuch fur Officere*, preface, vol. i No man saw more service than Marshal Puysegur; yet see, in his *Art of War*, Part I. chapi. how little he thinks of practice without theory.

when the war of 1740 broke out between the Austrians, and the Prussians, this question was put to the test, and the result was most obvious in behalf of efficacy in the former; for a perusal of those compaigns will soon evince how knowledge in the Prussians supplied their deficiency in experience, which was altogether on the side of the Austrians.

"Were the proposition now, instead of referring to the inferior officers, as it has done hitherto, to take a higher flight, and hear on the chief commander of an army, the result of the inquiry will be equally satisfactory; for if it be allowed (which must be admitted) that the general character, at well as the particular features that constitute the operations of a campaign, as well as the disposition of an engagement, cannot be contracted with in the narrow boundaries of certain fixed rules there are still principles to be kept within sight, and which, though occasionally to be departed from it would ever be dangerous to allow to escape recollection; since the case itself which constitutes anomaly implies a knowledge of the precept, to discriminate the time where it may be neglected, as well as how far it may be safe to do so, without exposure to the dangers which the rule designed to guard against; nor can a diligent acquaintance with history be prudently slighted. Innumerable are the the instances to be produced, where a deficiency in the knowledge of former facts has led to most fatal repetitions of error, and which, if known or recollected, might have saved the destruction of armies, nay, of empires; how often are the same mistakes committed, the same stratagems successfully employed! A battle in Italy was gained by Suwaroff on the spot already illustrated by the victory of Hannibal; and while he resorted to the same expedient of the Punic warrior, the French general was betrayed into the very mistake which occasioned the discomfiture of the Roman consul. The Marshal Contades repeated at Minden the error Tallard had committed at Blenheim (Hochstad), and almost half the misfortunes that have befallen commanders may be traced back to the fatal system of division. How frequent are the instances of innumerable armies, which have been worsted and annihilated by much inferior forces from being successively and partially defeated!

"It is remarked by a general officer,* that some peculiar and uncommon features in tactics generally secure the series of brilliant successes which attend eminent military characters. This remark, if true, will account for their early triumphs, and less rapid progress in the more advanced part of their carreer; a circumstance which almost uniformly accompanies the lives of all the great captains, and which, by the bye, is not very favourable to the sentiment of advantage acquired by practice; for, if it were so, as their ideas would continually expand by experience, they would grow more formidable as they grew older, and every succeeding campaign would present more splendid achievements than the preceding. Yet we do not observe the progression keep pace with maturity; and, far from indulging the flattering prospect, we see the laurels gathered in youth submitting to the painful tribute of nature, and tarnished with age. Prince Maurice of Nassau, Spinola, Hannibal, Mark Anthony, Charles the Fifth, Charles the Twelfth, as well as Buonaparte, are amongst other conspicuous illustrations that might be adduced in behalf of the sentiment expressed; and if less unsuccessful than those enumerated, we may still retrace the fatal stroke of time in the latter campaigns of Prince Eugene† as well as the great Frederick; and notwithstanding that victory constantly attended the triumphant chariot of Marlborough, the goddess in the latter part was evidently more sparing of her gifts. How trifling must appear the bloody battle of Malplaquet, when compared with the splendid days of Blenheim and Ramilies!—how widely different are the insignificant results that followed the first-named, with the immense conquests that attended the two last mentioned! and was not the first march of that great man, from the Low Countries to Bavaria, and his junction with Prince Eugene, which saved Germany, the most splendid deed of arms of the British warrior? With the rapidity of lightning he moves his columns, overturns all that attempts to obtrude his passage, and, like the the thunderbolt that changes the atmosphere, his union with Eugene altered the state of the war, and turned the scales that were already leaning to France. It was then that Europe witnessed with amazement two heroes, who, forgetting all private considerations to pursue the public good, and who, fearless of decreasing their reputation by dividing the glory that attended their skilful combinations, enhanced their fame by an example of concord which stands unparalleled in the annals of the world. But in descanting with pleasure on an event so flattering to the feelings of humanity, I have suspended the narrative, and left the subject of discussion, to which it is time to return. What experience had the Prince of Condé when at the age of 22 years, he gained the battle of Rocroy? As to Spinola, he had none, when he took the command of the troops in the Netherlands.‡ Frederick the second had never been in the field, when he led the Prussians throngh the victorious campaign of 1741; and if Buonaparte had served in an inferior capacity before he assumed the chief direction of the army of Italy, where he performed such deeds as nearly fixed for 20 years the destiny of Europe, his services were trifling, and confined, I believe to the siege of Toulon. As to Moreau, he was quite a novice to the active part of the profession; but he had three years of incessant study to guide his conduct: and although the Duke of Wellington had been employed in India, and by his amazing victories had foretold his country what it had a right to expect, the European warfare was new to him, when the guns in the Park announced the brilliant contest of Vimiera, as well as the unexpected expedition to Oporto; which latter, had his orders been truly followed up, would even then, and at so early a period of the war, have compelled a whole French division to surrender *; a division commanded by whom? by Soult, a marshal whose military reputation, stands unimpeached."

* *Considerations sur l'Art de la Guerre, par le Baron Roznizt*, note. 17.

† Prince Eugene, after his defeat at Denains and the unsuccessful campaign that followed it, was fortunate against the Turks. But he seemed to have lost much of his vigour in 1733, where, opposed to the French, he allowed Phillipsburgh to be taken in sight of the Austrian army. It was said at the time, that the Imperialists were no longer commanded by the Prince, but by his shadow, "*L'ombre d' Eugene.*

‡ Major Donkin's *Military Collections*.

* Nothing, perhaps, displays so much the military skill of the Duke of Wellington, as the attack upon Oporto, which had the pass of Ruivaes, near Salamonde, been occupied in time, would have compelled Marshal Soult and his whole division to lay down their arms, and to surrender themselves prisoners; a fact which is partly admitted by Count Naylies, *Memoires sur la Guerre d' Espagne*, livre (ii.) and clearly observed, from the great difficulty the Marshal experienced, in extracting his troops from the critical position in which he had placed them. As this was manifestly owing to the French commander's undervaluing the superior talent of the British general to whom he was now opposed, it evidently shews how superior the Duke was in military affairs to those who had preceded him in the command of the Peninsula. The Count Naylies was an officer under Soult, and consequently an eye-witness; his testimony is, therefore, particularly satisfactory. Besides this attack of Oporto, what the author relates respecting the retreat of General Moore, the general insurrection which took place in Galicia, after the departure of the British troops, and the precarious situation in which he describes the French armies to have been in that province, after the British had embarked, are all circumstances well deserving the attention of the reflecting reader.

Madras.

February 20th—The Brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Captain C. Robertson, arrived in the roads on Saturday, having left Calcutta the 26th Jan. and the Pilot 2d February; and on Sunday came to an anchor the H. C. Ship *Hastings*, Captain Dawson, from Penang 9th, also the Brig *Dolphin*, Captain D'Silva, from Carical, the 1st current.

Passengers by the Hastings.—Mrs. Goodridge, Miss Hoffman, Captains Clubly, and Taylor, Dr. Grant, and Lieutenant Russell.

H. M. Ship *Boadicea*, Captain J. Wilson, took her departure for England on Thursday, touching at Trincomallee for despatches, and on Friday evening the Brig *Lutchemy*, Captain A. Colin, sailed for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

We understand that the H. C.'s Steam Vessel *Enterprize* is daily expected in these roads. Her approach will be announced by one Gun being fired from the Saluting Battery, and a white Ensign hoisted at the Flag Staff of the Fort.

Letters from Bencoolen, of the 22d October, have been received at Calcutta; they give any thing but a flourishing picture of that Settlement, under its old Dutch masters. The duties which they are imposing are so excessive, as to threaten an entire extinction to trade; and the Colony is rapidly approaching to that state of poverty and wretchedness, when none, who are not absolutely tied to the soil, will remain in it. Such indeed is said to be the oppression practised, that very serious apprehensions are entertained as to the safety of living under the Dutch protection; and foreigners are holding themselves ready for a sudden start, should the exigency, that is not a little threatened, occur.

February 2.—Letters from Batavia by the Jessy represent affairs in that part of the world, as much in *statu quo*, as when our last despatches were received. The insurgents had made little or no head, and the Dutch troops had achieved nothing worthy of notice.

We were in hopes of being enabled to announce the arrival of the Steam Vessel, the *Interprize*; but we presume she could not have sailed so early as it was expected.

No arrivals from Sea, since the publication of our last Supplement.

Government Gazette, February 22.

Singapore.

News.—We are informed on the best authority that letters have been received from Mr. Ricketts, H. M. Consul General at Lima, to the address of our late Resident Mr. Crawfurd, written with the view of suggesting and establishing a commercial intercourse with that portion of the emancipated States of South America. The advantages of our situation as a Depot for the collection of produce and manufactured Goods from China, Bengal, and the adjoining Countries, are conspicuously manifest, and under the establishment of such a trade highly promising.

By proper and early arrangements the manufactured silks and crapes of China, which, we believe, are in first demand in the markets of South America, could be ordered and made to any pattern, and brought here by the Country Ships returning in the months of November and December, without incurring many of the imposts, and avoiding all the expence of a detention of many months in China to which vessels trading direct from South America to China are now exposed; and which even our American Friends cannot escape: although the intelligence, enterprise and address of Mr. Cushing has done much to facilitate their Commercial operations at Canton.

The Goods of Bengal could also be procured on the most favorable terms here, and we believe that the opening of such a trade has been impressed upon Mr. Ricketts as an object for which His Majesty's Government are very solicitous. It will be recollected that Mr. Ricketts held a high situation as a Member of the Supreme Government of Bengal, and took always a lively and active interest in the establishment of Singapore.

Canton, October 18, 1825.—Extracts from the Peking Gazettes have been some days in Canton, containing papers issued by the Emperor about 50 days anterior to the date of this. From this it appears that a serious rebellion has broken out in Western Tartary. The leader *Chang Kih Urh* represented as a Mahomedan, and the head of certain descendants of a former Rebel. He had been joined by Tartars called in Chinese *Poo-loo-tih*, and by the white-capped Mahomedans about *Kashgar*. According to Chinese Maps, in the Company's Library here, the seat of the rebellion lies in Lon. East 78. Lat. N. 40 and the surrounding territory; which the Peking Gazettes represent as desart and thinly inhabited. However, the official documents from his Majesty indicate considerable anxiety on the subject. He has ordered seventy officers of reputation to appear before him that he may select thirty to proceed with the greatest expedition to the seat of war. From the North-west provinces of *Shense* and *Kan-suh*, he has ordered (20,000) Twenty thousand men to advance; and even from Manchow Tartary troops are commanded to proceed to the westward. He has given absolute power over the army to *Changling*, the Commander in Chief at *Ele*, (The Ili of D'Anville,) who, about ten years ago, was Governor of Canton. Two General Officers are united with him as a council; but the imperial seal is given to him, which authorizes him to act individually and independently, in all matters whether of life or death, or great or small. *Kansuch* and *Huntung* provinces are ordered to supply provisions, &c. for the army in advance against the Mahomedan Rebels. His Majesty commands an union of clemency and severity. The archrebel himself, if he will submit, is promised life, whilst to every human being opposing the Imperial forces, total extermination is threatened; and the army instructed to inflict it. Two officers of rank in the Imperial army have already fallen; and funeral honors have been decreed. From the spirited arrangements which have been made; and the number of troops brought forward to the scene of action, his Majesty anticipates a speedy and glorious result. The people of Canton consider the late disturbances in Formosa as trivial; but the Tartar rebellion as a serious national affair.

Canton, October 24, 1825.—The paper of to-day states that His Excellency the Governor of Canton has received an express from the Board of Revenue at Peking, informing him that it is not necessary to forward to court the sums, arising from custom and duties, which happened to be in the provincial Treasury. The date of this despatch does not appear, nor is any reason assigned for countermanding a former order. Whether it indicates less apprehension for the Mahomedan rebellion under *Chun-kih-urh*; or arises from anxiety about the insurrection in Formosa at the opposite extremity of the Empire is not easy to determine.

Sup. to the Govt. Gaz. February 12.

Europe.

We learn from London, that on Tuesday last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made rather an important communication in reply to an application to take off the duty on printed goods. He said that Ministers have resolved, in the next Session of Parliament, to introduce some measures for the relief of the manufacturing interest, but that to prevent any improper use being made of it, they withhold all statement of their views for the present. It seems not improbable, however, that the duty on printed goods will be taken off, as it amounts to 1,500,000l. annually, of which not much more than 400,000l. reach the Treasury, so enormously expensive is the collection.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

We are delighted to learn that our friend Mr. Tennant is again busy, and has proceeded a good way in the composition, of a work which bids fair to be even more popular than his admirable poem of "Anster Fair." The subject is the destruction of the Cathedral of St. Andrew's and, in describing that revulsion of sentiment which preceded and led to the Reformation, as well as the various classes of characters who acted on the well known maxim of Knox—that in harrying the rooks, the best way is to pull their nests about their ears—he indulges, it is said, in a vein of humour admirably characteristic of his taste and genius. As a successful specimen of the mock heroic, blended occasionally with passages of surpassing elegance and beauty, "Anster Fair" is a poem perfectly *sui generis*; and the public will look forward with no slight interest to the publication of a work, worthy of being placed on the same shelf, or, rather, of lying constantly on the same table. The poem, we understand, will appear in the course of the winter.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Solar Spots.—The late amiable and highly gifted astronomer, Sir Wm. Herschel, with the diffidence which is invariably the characteristic of superior merit, hinted at the probability that there existed some connexion between the solar spots and the temperature of our atmosphere. Some observations of M. Arago have confirmed this supposition; and from a journal of the solar spots, which has been kept for these last six months at Chiselhurst, it appears that no maculæ were visible in the month of April before the 30th. During May the spots were numerous (amounting in one instance to eleven), but very small. In June they were fewer in number, but of considerable size. In July they diminished both in magnitude and number, but in August they increased in both to an incredible extent, on two occasions thirty being visible at once. On the 1st of September twenty were to be seen at the same time, but from that period the face of the sun remained free from any until the 23d, when three were observed, which have not as yet disappeared. How closely the temperature of the respective months has corresponded to these phenomena is too much a matter of general experience to need our inserting the register of the thermometer.—*Monthly Magazine.*

ANENT MUNGO GLEN.

From Mansie Wauch's Autobiography.

There's nae place like our ain hame,
Oh, I wush that I was there;
There's nae hame like our ain hame,
To be met wi' ony where!

The Rustic Lad's Lament.

Perhaps, since I was born, I do not remember sicean a string of casualties, as happened to me and mine, all within the period of an short fortnight. To say naething connected with the play-acting business, which was immediately before,—first cam' Mungo Glen's misfortune with regard to the blood-soiling of the new nankeen trowsers, the foremost o' his transactions, and a bad omen,—next, the fire, and all its wonderfu's, the saving of the auld bed-ridden woman's precious life, and the destruction of the puir cat,—syne the rubbery of the hen-house by the Eirish neerdoweels, whea paid sae sweetly for their pranks,—and lastly, the hoax, the thieving of the cheesetoaster without the handle; and the banishment of the spaewife.

These were awfu' signs of the times, and seemed to say that the world was fast coming to an end; the ends of the yearth seeming to have combined in a great Popish plot of villainy. Every man tha thad a heart to feel, must have trembled amid these threatening, judgment-like, and calamitous events. As for my ain pairt, the depravity of the nation, which most of these scenes showed me, I must say fell heavily ower my speerit; and I couldna help thinking of the auld cities of the plain, ower the house-taps of which, for their heinous sins and iniquitous abominations, tha wrath of the Almighty showered down fire and brimstone from Heaven, till the very earth melted and swallowed them up for ever and ever.

These added to the number, to be sure; but not that I had never before seen signs and wonders in my time. I had seen the friends of the people—and the scarce years—and the bluidy guilloteening ower-bye amang the French blackguards—and the business of Watt and Downie nearer hame, at our ain doors, amaist in Edinburgh like—and the calling out o' the volunteers—and divers sea-fights at Camperdown and elsewhere—and land-battles countless—and the American war, part o't—and awfu' murders—and mock-fights in the Duke's Parks—and highway rubberies—and breakings of all the ten commandments, from the first to the last,—so that, allowing me to have had but a common spunk o' reflection, I must, like ithers, have cast a wistfu' ee on the ongoings of men; and if, like the prophet Jeremiah, I had nae strength to pour out my inward lamentations, I couldna help thinking, with fear and trembling, at the rebellion of sicean a worm against a Power, whose smallest word could extinguish its existence, and blot it out in a twinkling frae the roll of living things.

But, if I was muckle affected, the callant Mungo was a great deal mair. From the days in which he had lain in his cradle, he had been brought up in a remote and quiet part of the country, far frae the bustling of towns and from man encountering man in the stramash of daily life; so that his heart seemed to pine within him, like a flower for want of the blessed morning dew; and, like a bird that has been catched in a girn amang the winter snaws, his appetite failed him, and he fell away frae his meat and claes.

I was vexed exceedingly to see the callant in this dilemmy, for he was growing very tall and thin, his chait-blades being lank and white, and his een of a hollow drumliness, as if he got nae refreshment from the slumbers of the night. Beholding all this work of destruction going on in silence, I spoke to his friend Mrs. Grassie about him, and she was sae motherly as to offer, to ha'e a glass of port wine, stirred wi' best jesuits barks ready for him every forenoon at twelve o'clock, for really naebody could be but interested in the laddie, he was sae gentle and modest, making never a word of complaint, tho' melting like snaw aff a dyke; and, though he maun hae suffered baith in body and mind, enduring a' with a silent composure, worthy of a holy martyr.

Perceiving things gaun on from bad to worse, I thought it was best to break the matter to him, as he was never like to speak himself; and I ask, it him in a friendly way, as we were sitting thegither on the board, finishing a pair of Instian overalls for Maister Bob Bustle, a riding clerk for ane o' the Edinburgh speerit shops, but wha likit aye to ha'e his claes of the Dalkeith cut, having been born, bred, and yedicated in our toun, lik his forbears afore him—if there was onything the matter wi' him, that he was aye sae dowie and heartless? Never shall I forget the look he gied me, as he lifted up his een, in which I could see visible distress painted, as plain as the figures o' the saunts on auld kirk windows; but he tell'd me wi' a faint smile that he had naething particular to compleen of, only that he wad hae liked to hae dee'd amang his friens, as he couldna live frae hame, and away, frae the life he had been accustomed to all his day.

Od, I was touched to the quick; and when I

heard him speaking of death in sic a calm, quiet way, I fand something, as if his words were words o' prophecy, and as if I had seen a sign that tell'd me he wasna to be lang for this world. Howsomever, I hope I had mair sense than to let this be seen, so I said till him, "Ou, if that be a' Mungo, ye'll soon come to like us a' weel eneuch. Ye should tak a stout heart, man; and when your prenticeships done, ye'll gang hame and set up for a great man, making coats for a the lords and lairds in broad Lammermuir."

"Na, na," answered the callant, wi' a trumbling voice, which maistly made my heart swall to my mouth, brought the tear to my e'e, "I'll never see the end o'my prenticeship, or Lammermuir again."

"Houttouts, man," quo' I "never speak in that sort o'way; its distrustful and hurtful. Live in hope, though we should die in despair, When ye gang hame again, ye'll be as happy as ever.."

"Eh, na—never, never, even though I was to gang hame the morn, I'll never be as I was before. I lived and lived on, never thinking that such days were to come to an end—but now I find it can, and must be otherwise. The thoughts of my heart have been broken in upon, naething can make haill what has been shivered to pieces."

This was to the point, as Danny Thummel said to his needle, so just for speaking's sake, and to rouse him up a bit, I said "Keh, man, what need ye care see muckle about the country?—It'll never be like our bonny streets, wi, a' the braw show windows, and the auld kirk, and the stands wi' the horn spoons and luggies, and a' the carts on the market days, and the Duke's gate, and so on."

"Ay, but, maister," answered Mungo, "ye was never brought up in the country—ye never kent what it was to wander about in the simmer glens, wi' naething but the warm sun looking down on ye—the blue waters streaming down the braes, the birds singing, and the air like to grow sick wi' the breath of blooming birks, and flowers o' all colours, and wild thyme sticking fu' o' bees, humming in joy and thankfulness—Ye never kent, maister, what it was to wake in the still morning, when, looking out, ye saw the snaws lying for miles round about ye on the hills, breast deep, shutting ye out frae the world, as it were; the foot of man never coming during the storm to yere door, nor the voice of a stranger heard frae ae month's end till the ither. See it is coming on o' hail the now, and my mother with my sister—I have but ane, and my four brithers, will be looking out into the drift, and missing me away for the first time frae their fireside. They'll hae a dreary winter o't, breaking their hearts for me—their ballants and their stories will never be see funny again—and my heart is breaking for them."

Wi, this, the tears prap, prappit down his cheeks, but his pride bade him turn his head round to hide them from me. A heart o' stane wad have felt for him.

I saw it was in vain to persist lang, as the laddie was fa'ing out of his claes, as fast as leaves frae the November wee; so I wrote hame by limping Jamie the carrier, telling his father the state of things, and advising him, as a matter of humanity, to tak his son out to the free air o' the hills again, as the town smoke didna seem to agree wi' his stamach; and, as he might be making a slickt tailor of ane wha was capable o' being bred gude farmer, nae human being being likely to make great progress in ony thing, unless the heart gangs wi' the handy wark.

Some folks will think I acted right, and ithers wrang in this matter; if *I* erred, it was on the side of mercy, and my conscience does not upbraid me for the transaction. In due course of time, I had an answer from Maister Glen, and we got every thing ready and packit up, against the hour that Jamie was to set out again.

Mungo got himself a' dressed; and Benjie had ta'en siccan a liking to him, that I thought he wad hae grutten himself senseless when, he heard he was gaun away back to his ain hame. Ane wadna' hae imagined, that sic a sincere friendship could have ta'en root in siccan a short time, but the bit creature Benjie was as warm hearted a callant as ye ever seed. Mungo tell't him, that if he wouldna cry, he wad send him in a present of a wee ewe-milk cheese, whanever he wan hame; which promise patified him, and he askit me if Benjie wad come out for a month, gin simmer, whan he wad let him see a' worthy observation alang the country-side.

When he had shooken hands wi' Mungo, and after fastening his comforter about his neck, wished him a gude journey, we saw him munted on the front of limping Jamie's cart, and driving away, I maun confess my heart was grit. I couldna help running up the stair, and puing up the forewindow to get a lang look after him. Away, and away they wore; in a short time, the cart took a turn, and disappeared; and, when I drew down the window, and sauntered, wi' my arms crossed, down to the workshop, something seemed amissing, and the snug wee place, wi' its shapings, and runds, and paper-measurings, and its bit fire, seemed, in my een, to look unco douff and gousty.

Whether in the jogging of the cart, or what else I canna say, but its an unco story; for, on the road, it turned out, that pure Mungo was seized wi' a terrible pain in his side: and, growing waur, was obliged to be left at Lauder, in the care of a decent widow woman, that had a blind e'e, and a room to let furnished.

It was nae for twa three days that we learnt these awfu' tidings, which greatly distressed us all; and gied the driver of the Lauder coach threepence to himself, to bring us word every morning, as he passed the door, how the laddie was gaun on.

I learned shortly, that his faither and mither had arrived which was ae comfort; but that matters wi' puir Mungo were striding on frae bad to waur, being pronounced by a skeely doctor to be in a galloping consumption—and no able to be removed hame, a thing that the laddie freaked and pined for night and day. At length, hearing for certain that he hadna lang to live, I thought myself bound to be at the expense of taking a ride out on the tap of the coach; though I was aware of the danger of the machines whiles couping, gin it were for nae mair than to bid him fare-ye-weel—and I did sae.

It was a cauld cloudy day in Februar, and ilka thing on the road lookit dowie and cheerless; the very cows and sheep, that crowded cowring aneath the parks, seemed to be grieving for some disaster, and hinging down their heads like mourners at a burial. The rain whiles obleeged me to pit up my umbrella, and there was nachody on the tap beside me, save a deaf woman, that aye said "ay" to every question I speered, and with whom I find it out of the power of man to carry on ony rational conversation; so I was obleeged just to sit glouring frae side to side at the bleak, bare fields—and the plashing grass—and the gloomy dull woods—and the gentlemen's houses, of which I kentna the names—and the fearfu' rough hill, that pat me in mind of the wilderness, and of the abomination of desolation, mentioned in scripture, I blief in Ezekiel. The errand I was gaun on, to be sure, helpit to make me mair wae; and I coudna I think on human life, without agreeing with Solomon, that "all was vanity and vexation of speerit.'

At lang and last, when we cam to our journey's end, and I loupit aff the tap o' the coach, Maister Glen came' out to the door, and bad me heist me, if I wished to see Mungo breathing. Sauf us! to think that a puir young thing was to be taken away frae life, and the cheerfu' sun, thus suddenly, and be laid in the could damp mouls amang the moudieworts and the green banes, "where there is nae wark or device." But what'll ye say there? it was the wull-o' Him, wha kens, best what is for his creatures, and to whom we should—and maun submit. I was just in time to see the last row of his glazing een, that then stood still for ever, as he lay, wi' a face as pale as clay, on the pillow, his mother hadding his hand, sob-sobbing wi' her face leant on the bed, as if her hope was departed, and her heart wad break. I gaed round about, and took hand o' the ither ane for a moment; but it was clammy, and growing cauld with the cauldness o' grim death. I could hear my heart beating; but Mungo's heart stood still, like a watch that has wound itself down. Maister Glen sat in the easy chair, wi' his hand afore his een, saying naething, and shedding not a tear; for he was a strong, little, black-aviced man, wi' a feeling a feeling heart but wi' nerves o' steel. The rain daddit on the window, and the smoke gied a swurl, as the wind rummeled i' the lum. The hour spoke to the soul, and the silence was worth twenty sermons.

Them wha would wush to know the real value of what we are a' ower apt to prize in this world, should have been there too, and learnt a lesson no sune to be forgotten. I pat my hand in my coat pocket for my napkin, to gie my een a wipe, but fand it was away, and feared muckle I had drappit it on the road; though, in this, I was happily misia'en having, before I gaed to my bed, fund that on my journey I hae tied it owre my neckcloth, to keep away sair throats.

It was a sad heart to us a', to see the lifeless creature in his white night cap and een closed, lying wi' his yellow hair spread on the pillow; and we gaed out, that the women folk might cover up the looking-glass and the face of the knock, are they proceeded to dress the body in its last claes—claes that wad ne'er need changing; but, when we were half down the stair, and I felt glad wi' thy thochts, o' getting to the fresh air, we were obleeged to turn up again for a wee, to let the man past, that was bringing in the dead-deal.

But why weave a lang story out o' the materials of sorrow? or endeavour to paint feelings that have nae outward sign, lying shut up within the sanctuary of the heart? The grief of a father and a mother can only be conceived by them, wha, as farthers and mothers, hae suffered the loss of their bairns,—a treasure more precious to nature than silver or gold, hame to the land-sick sailor, or day light to the blind man, sitting beaking in the heat o' the morning sun.

The coffin having been ordered to be gotten ready wi' all haste, twa men brought it on their, shouther be times on the following morning, and it was a sight that made my bluid rin cauld to see the dead corpse o' puir Mungo, my ain prentice, hoisted up from the bed, and laid in his black-handled, narrow housie. All had ta'en their last looks, the lid was screwed down by means of screw-drivers, and I read the plate, which said, "Mungo Glen, aged 15." Alas! early was he cut aff frae amang the leeving—a flower snappit in its spring blossom—and an awfu' warning to us a', sinfu' and heedless mortals, of the uncertainty of this state of being.

In the course o' the forenoon, Maister Glen's cart was brought to the door, drawn by twa black horses wi' lang tails and hairy feet, a tram-ane and a leader. Though the job shook my nerves, I could na refuse to gie them a hand, down the stair wi' the coffin, which had a fieflike smell o' death and saw-dust; and we got it fairly landit in the cart, amang clean strae. I saw the clodhapper of a plowman aye dighting his e'en wi' the sleeve o' his big-coat.

The mother, Mistress Glen, a little fatlish womany, and as fine a hamely body as ye ever met wi', but sorely distractit at this time by sorrow, sat at the head, wi' her bannet drawn ower her face, and her shawl thrown across her shouthers, being a blue and red spat on a white grund. It was a dismal-like-looking thing to see her sitting there, wi' the dead body of her son at her feet; and, at the side o't, his kist wi' his claes, on the tap of which was tied—no being room for't, in the inside like, (for he had twevle shirts and three pair o' trowsers, and a Sunday and every-days's coat, wi' stockings and ither things)—his auld white beaver hat, turned up behint, which he used to wear when he was wi'me. His Sunday's hat I didna see, but maist likely it was in amang his claes, to keep it frae the rain, and preserved, nae doubt, for the use of some of his little brithers, please God, when they grew up a wee bigger.

Seeing Maister Glen, wha had cuttit his chin in shaving, in a worn-out disjaskit state, munted on his sheltie, I shook hands wi' them and in my thoughtlessness wished them, "a guid journey,"—kenning weel what a sorrowfu' hamegoing it would be to them, and what their bairns wad think when they saw what was lying in the cart beside their mother. On this the big plowman, that wore a braid blue bannet and corduroy kuttikins, with a grey big-coat, slit up behint in the manner I commonly made for ladies, gied his lang whip a crack, and drave aff to the eastward.

It would be needless in me to waste precious time in relating how I returned to my ain country, especially as I may be thanfu' that naething particular happened, excepting the coach-wheels riding ower an auld dog that was lying sleeping on the middle of the road, and, puir brute, nearly got ane of its fore-paws chackit aff. The day was sharp and frosty, and a' the passengers took a loup aff at a yill-house, wi' a Hielandman on the sign o't, to get a dram, to gar them bear up against the cauld; yet kenning what had but sae lately happened, and having the fears of Maister Wiggie afore my een, I had made a solemn vow, within myself, no to taste liquor for sax mouths at least; nor would I here break my word, tho' muckle made a fule of by an Englisher, and a fou Eirisher, wha sang all the road; contenting mysell, in the best way I could, wi' a tumbler o'strong beer, and twa butter bakes.

It is an auld proverb, and a true ane, that there is nae rest to the wicked; so when I got hame, I fand business crying out for me loudly, having been twice wantit to take the measure for suits o' claes. Of course, kenning that my twa customers wad be wearying, I immediately cut my wark dune against the next Sabbath. Whether from my hurry, or my grief for puir Mungo, or may be frae baith, I fand, on the Saturday night, when the claes were sent hame, on the arm o' Tammy Bodkin, whom I was obleeged to hire by way of foresman, that some most awful mistake had occurred—the coat o' the ane having been made for the back o' the ither, the ane being lang and tall, the tither thick and short; so that Maister Peter Pete's cuffs didna reach aboon half way down his arms, and the tails ended at the sma' of the back, rendering him a perfect fright; while Maister Watty Firkin's new coat hung on him like a dreadnought, the sleeves coming ower the nebs o' his fingers, and the haunch buttons hanging down atween his heels, making him resemble a mouse below a firlot. Wi' some perswadgion, however, there being but sma' difference in the value of the cloths, the tane being a wast o' England bottle-green, and the ither a Manchester blue, I caused them to niffer, and hushed up the business, which, had they been obstreperous, would have made half the parish of Dalkeith stand on end.

After puir Mungo had been anneath the mools, I daresay a gude month, Benjie, as he was ae forenoon diverting himself dozing his tap in the room where they sleepit, happened to drive it in below the bed, where scrambling in on his hands and feet, he fand a half sheet of paper written ower in Mungo's handwritting, the which he brought to me; and, on looking owe'r't, I fand it jingled in meeter like the psalms of David.

Having nae skiel in these matters, I sent up the closs for James Batter, who, being a member of the fifteen pence, a-quarter subscription book-club, had read a pour of all sorts of things, sacred and profane. James, as he was humming it ower with his specs on his beak, gied now and than a thump on his thigh, saying, "Prime, man, fine, prime, good, capital," and so on, which astonished me muckle, kenning wha had written't—a callant that sleepit wi' our Benjie, and couldna have shapit a pair o'leggins, though ye had offered him the crown of the three kingdoms.

Seeing what it was thocht o' by ane wha kent what was what, and could distinguish the difference between a B and a bull's foot, I judged it necessary for me to take a copy o't; which, for the benefit of them that like poems, I dinna scruple to tag to the tail o' this chapter.

Oh wad that my time were ower but.
Wi' this wintry sleet and snaw,
That I might see our house again,
I' the bonny birken shaw:—
For this is no my aih life,
And I peak and pine away,
Wi' the thochts o' hame, and the young flow'rs,
I' the glad green month o' May.

I used to wauk in the morning.
Wi' the loud sang o' the lark,
And the whistling o' the ploughmen lads,
As they gaed to their wark;
I used to wear in the young lambs
Frae the tod and the roaring stream;
But the warld is changed, and a' thing now
To me seems like a dream.

There are busy crowds around me
On ilka lank dull street;
Yet, though sae mony surround me,
I kenna ane I meet.
And I think on kind, kent faces,
And o' blithe and cheery days,
When I wander'd out, wi' our ain folk,
Outower the simmer braes.

Wae's me, for my heart is breaking!
I think on my sisters sma',
And on my brithers greeting,
When I came frae hame awa;
And oh! how my mither sob bit,
As she shook me by the hand;
When I left the door o' our auld house,
To come to this stranger land!

There's nae place like our ain hame;
Oh, I wish that I was there!—
There's nae hame like our ain hame
To be met wi' ony where!—
And, eh! that I were back again
To our farm and fields so green;
And heard the tongues o' my ain folk,
And was what I hae been!

That's poor Mungo's peom; which me, and James Batter, and the rest, think excellent, and no far short of Robert Burn's himself, had he been spared. Some may judge otherwise, out o' bad taste or ill nature; but I would just thank them to write a better at their leisure.—*Blackwood's Magazine for October.*

Portsmouth, October 7.—Yesterday the Minstrel, Arkcoll, for Bombay, arrived, to embark passengers.

We received, last night, the Paris Paper of Sunday, with the *Etoile*, dated Monday. In the latter, we find an article, under date of Odessa, September 19, which, if authentic, must be regarded as of considerable importance, in reference to the state of affairs between Russia and Persia. It is affirmed that the irruptions of the Persians had become the signal, among the Tartars, for an almost general insurrection in their favor, in Carabat, Schirwan, and at Elizabethpol. The Russians, it is added, had evacuated those provinces. The tribes in the mountains were violently excited; while, on the side of the Caspian Sea, the enemy had penetrated as far as Kuba, in the neighbourhood of Derbent. The Russians, it is said, would not venture to take the field until after the arrival of the reinforcements which had been demanded. Meanwhile, the country far and near, was pillaged, and destroyed.

LONDON OCT. 10. *Cotton.*—The Egyptian Cotton advanced fully ⅛ last week; the other descriptions were without any variation. The purchases for the week ending last night inclusive, consist of—500 Bowed, 6¾d. to 7¾d.; 400 Surat, 5d. to 5½d; 150 Bengals, 4¾d. to 5¾d; 60 Pernams. 10⅝d. to 50 Para. 8d.; in bond. 3,300 Egyptian, 7⅛d. to 7¾.; duty paid.

(*From the Etoile.*)

"*Odessa Sept.* 15.—"We await with impatience the answer of the Divan, to the peremptory *ultimatum* of our Emperor, the term for receiving which, is, as is known, the 7th of Oct.

"The claims of Russian subjects amount to six millions of silver rubles (one million sterling) which Turkey will have to pay. These propositions have been notified to the Turkish Commissioners, at the opening of the conferences at Akerman, and they wished to break them off immediately, alleging, that they had not the requisite instructions. They su sequently demanded time to receive them from Constantinople. They were allowed from that time to the 25th September, and to the 7th October, as the final period.

"Count Woronzoff and the Marquis de Riheaupiere immediately dispatched a courier to M. de Minziacky, at Constantinople, to inform him of the state of the negociations.—When we consider the critical posture of Turkish affairs, it is not easy to believe that a refusal shou d be given to any of the demands made by the Russians.

"Our news from Constantinople comes down to the 9 h ult. The sixth part, and the most wealthy, of that capital, has fallen a prey to the conflagration, that was kindled by the party of the Janissaries. The public loss is estimated at more than two hundred millions of piastres. It was in the midst of these disasters, that the Russian Ministers transmitted the *ultimatum* of their Sovereign.

"It is said, that the Reis Effendi had previously received information of this by an indirect channel. He exclaimed, when he received the dispatch, 'They have a mind to put a dagger to our throats.' The circumstances are serious, and their consequences may be felt throughout all the East.

"*Paris, Oct.* 6.—"The Emperor of Russia has just raised M. Stieglelz, one of the richest bankers at St. Petersburgh, to the rank of Baron, in recompense (says the Ukase of his nomination) for the zeal he has displayed in extending the commercial relations of Russia."

(*From the Journal des Debats.*)

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

"*Madrid, Sept.* 25.—A French Courier, who arrived on the 24st, has brought the official notification of the concurrence of the French Government in the changes made in Portugal; for although this concurrence was already known, it had not been notified officially here.

"Immediately after M. de Monstier transmitted this notification, the Council of Ministers was assembled. The sitting was very long, and all the Ministers, except M. Calomarde, decided that a strict neutrality should be maintained with respect to Portugal.

Meanwhile, on the same day, the result of the Council of Ministers was submitted to his Majesty. It was expected that the King would sanction what his Ministers had agreed on, but his Majesty gave orders to send back the whole of the papers to be examined by the Council of State, which has met three days in succession, without coming to any decision. The importance which the unexpected decision of his Majesty gives to the Council, has greatly restored the courage of the Apostolic party. It was cast down again, however, by the Russian courier, who brought, as you know, the concurrence of the Russian Government.

Provinces of the Caucasus.

The following account of the Provinces of the Caucasus is an abridgment from the *Journal des Debats* of Friday, of an article on the Geography of M. de Malte Brun;

"Mount Caucasus is stretched out as the natural rampart of Asia, against the people of ancient Scythia, from the Bosphorus of the Crimea to the Caspian sea, a distance of more than 200 leagues. The loftiest summits of the range are higher than the highest of the Alps. Elbrus is said to be more than 2,800 toises (about 17,000 feet) above the level of the sea, but the measurement of Wisniewicki is hardly to be relied on. Kasbek, according to M. Parrot, is 2,400 toises. Nature presents in the Caucasus every variety of climate, from eternal snows, to vallies as smiling as those of Upper Italy. Vegetation commences upon the Kasbek at the height of 1,700 toises; the Cryptogamia are there exceedingly abundant. At 1,500 toises the soil is covered with grasses; at 1,300 shrubs, with the rhododendron maximum at their head, first appear. Wild roses and some of the sorbus species rise as high as five or six feet, at 1,200 toises. Somewhat lower down the azalea pontica displays its magnificent flowers. The box tree and the juniper begin to appear at 974 toises, but they are still extremely stunted, with the exception of those found in the sacred wood of Albanna. There the box, at 1,048 toises of elevation, rises to twenty-five feet high. The fir begins at 940 toises; the woods at this height are still very thin, and it is not till we descend to four hundred and fifty-eight toises that the ash, the alder, the oak, and the beech rise to any considerable height, and that the forests begin to thicken and shade the hill, at the foot of which the vine, the wild and cultured olive tree, the laurel tree, the jujube, and even the date palm, prove the mildness of the climate. To the north of the range an immense steppe stretches forth, unvaried by a single shrub. Two passes are at present used by the Russian armies

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH 1827.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

across the Caucasus; one, the long defile from Mosdok to Tiflis; the other, the road that skirts the Caspian sea by Derbend; a third route is still open by the Rion (the ancient Phasis). These three routes connect with the empire of Russia, Mingrelia, Imeretia, and Georgia, with their dependencies; which provinces lying to the south of the Caucasus, are now completely incorporated with Russia, and form a Russian department. To the east and west, however, of the defile of Mosdok, are several tribes nominally under the Russian Government, but always more or less rebelling against its sway. These tribes are encircled on all sides by the Russian territory, except on that of the Black Sea, where, by means of some small harbours, they hold communication with the Turks. The chief of these tribes are, on the west, the Circassians, the Abassians, the Tuenians: on the east, the Ossetes, the Ingushes, and the Lesghians. These imperfectly subdued Caucasians press upon the out-posts of the Russian Army in Georgia, but their mutual feuds keep them from forming any thing like a regular army. A chain of small forts in the defile of Mosdok interposes a barrier between these two clusters of turbulent subjects. Russian posts of observation are erected at the commencement of their upland rallies, and the Cossacks of the Black Sea watch their northern frontier. The Cossack videttes stand motionless upon their little watch-towers or vischkas, looking stedfastly towards the mountains. If they perceive a suspicious band, they give immediate notice to the line of posts by lighting fires. In spite of all their cares, whoever, they are exposed, more or less, to the plunder of the Caucasians, who, by the sale of the slaves, thus procured, to the Turks or Persians when they have an opportunity of communicating with them, procure the elegant arms by which they are distinguished.* Georgia, which enjoys a very mild, and in general a very healthy, climate, presents an agreeable variety of mountains, forests, and plains, and abounds in all the production common to the countries of Caucasus, but the inhabitants, who are few in number, neglect the gifts of nature. In the dry season, which usually begins in the month of May, and ends in November, the Georgians are occupied in watering a soil, which gives them, with but little labour, the most precious fruits. They cultivate wheat, the holcus bicolor, and millet; peaches, apricots, almonds, cherries, figs, pomegranates, and quinces grow with little care.—Wild vines clamber up the loftiest trees, and those that are planted in the vineyards produce a great quantity of wine, which used formerly to be sent to Persia. That which is called Kacheti, does not keep well, because it is indifferently made. It is a sparkling wine. Acajou, madder, and cotton, are cultivated with some care; they boast, too, of their apiaries; their horses and horned cattle rival the finest kinds in Europe, both in size and beauty, and their broad-tailed sheep produce excellent wool. The finest oaks and pines rot and fall, without any one attempting to convert them to use. The Georgians, who are an indigenous people of the Caucasus, speak a language which is radically different from any other known tongue, in which, during the 12th century, were composed many works of history and poetry.† The Georgians believe that they come from the same origin as the Armenians; they are, in general, good looking, well shaped and agile, not destitute of natural understanding, but selfish, bad soldiers, and much addicted to drinking. Their costume is partly Persian, from their Nobles being frequently educated at the Court of Persia, and from the common people serving as Guards in the Persian Army. The population of Georgia may be about 300,000; two-thirds of which are indigenous; and belong to the Greek Church. The Armenians and Jews form a large portion of the community.

* It is a curious fact, that during the existence of Bounaparte's power, a French Consul was stationed at Sinope, whose sole object was to gain influence among the Abassians and Circassians by the distribution of pistols, fowling-pieces, and magnificent swords, ornamented with the name of Napolean.

† According to the description of Georgia, written in Russia by the Archimandrite Eugenius, some hope is entertained of discovering, in the monasteries of the Caucasus, some of the manuscripts, or, at least, translations of the last Greek authors. Part of the Greek Clergy took shelter in Iberia, at the capture of Constantinople.

MR. ROGER DODSWORTH.

It must, we suppose, be fresh in the memory of our readers, that about two months since, a DR. JAMES HOTHAN, of Morpeth, in Northumberland, published a statement of his having discovered the body of a man at the bottom of a cavern at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Aizoli, in the valley of Levantina, buried under a heap, of ice proceeding from an avalanche—the body appearing quite fresh, the Doctor caused it to be plunged into cold water, it then being covered with a crust of ice; afterwards it was put into a warm bed, and being treated as a common case of suffocation, animation was restored.

It may also be remembered that to the astonishment of every body the body being reanimated, the faculties of the patient were speedily recovered, and he turned out to be Mr. ROGER DODSWORTH, son of the antiquary of that name, who was born in the year 1629, and was buried under an avalanche on his return towards England in the year 1660, the year following the death of his father. Mr. DODSWORTH, 'gave at the time a very interesting account of his sensations during the process of re-animation, and, as we some time since announced, reached London in the beginning of July.

It is with great satisfaction we have received the following letter from this interesting individual, which is not the less acceptable as holding out a promise of future communication, which cannot fail of being agreeable to our readers, since the impressions made by modern customs and modern society, upon a mind highly gifted by nature, and accomplished in the school of nearly two centuries old, and expressed in the quaint style of his *first life*, must at once interest and amuse. It is therefore with great pleasure we submit his first letter dated from St. James's Palace, where he is at present staying. We need hardly add that his hospitable host is the accomplished SAMUEL ROGERS.

TO JOHN BULL.

St. James his Place, Aug. 29, 1826.

WORTHIE SIR,

That it doth seem strange and mightilie pleasant to be, as it were new born in one's thirtieth yeare, I cannot but confesse, it is rare and curious to my sight to see what no we surrounds me so unlike to what to I do soe well remember in those days when I did dwelle in London before, and when ye manners and customes were, if I may say it, more differing from men's ways now-a-days than even ye streets and squires which aer placed round about me doe differ from ye streets and lanes of ye old cittie: but I am verilie a child again, and I cannot but wish to communicate my thoughts and feelings upon wat I see and heare, and being told that ie your newes letter is much read, I have thought perhaps you might see fitting to print whatte I should write down of my progress in London.

If so be as you shou'd be willing to do so, I will trewly furnish you with whatever doth occur to me; atte present I am reeding ye history of Englande, written by one HUME, and it is prettye to read of meune and thinges off whych I had no knoledge, and to see how much hath been transacting whyles I slept in my frosty coat—there seemeth in my minde to have been more donne synce my first death than there was before. I am now come to ANNE, a Queen who reigned here, and her rayne doth please me much, but I shall not censure, neither shall I prayse, until I see the ende of the booke. My kind hoste hath promised to take me into the best companies, but notte of course until I have made my minde reddy to converse upon general subjects for itt wod be indeed a merrye sight to see a man of thirtie-one—or rather in the truth, of one hundred and sixty-six years old, quite ignorant of whatte ye smallest children know right well.

I left London before ye grate fyre which I see took place in 1666, and wych seemeth from what I now behold to have burned down all of it I ever knew. Saint Paules, that is this new one, is a fyne church for what it is—but to my mynde unlesse I do forget me, ye old one was more noble far. Neither do I like ye joining of Westminister with ye cittie; it was right pleasant to ride by Charing from my uncles house, but now I fynde no trace of either; and as for the statue sette up of my poor King, I can affirm that it resembleth him not, excepting in ye nose, in which it doth liken unto him curiously.

It is pleasant to see ye Park, wych hath now gotten goodly rows of trees in it—but I do think all ye buildings which be raysed about White-hall have rather marred ye site than mended it, whereon stood ye Palace before.

But I most not write thus—it is to tell you what I think of people and thynges, and ye manners and wayes, that I shall send you letters soe thatte you may judge what wod have been thought of ye present race had it been possible for themme to have lyved in my first life tyme-all whych you shall here of me in order set forth, as I am led to companies and places by my worthie hoste, to whome I shold say I waa worthilie recommended by a Ladie in Parys, whence I travelled by Havre and Southampton so very faste that I didde marvel to knoe whether I did flye or swimme.

For the present I must resume my reeding—I live here happie and contented, my worthie hoste is perhaps ye most sprightlie wight I did ever encounter withal, and hee doth laugh and jest, and play his pretie anticks from dawn of daie until the couching of bright Phoebus—You shall here from me regularly.—Your obedient servant.

ROGER DODSWORTH.

Sense of Shame.—Robert A——, foreman to respectable nursery men at some distance from town, who had lived with his employers ten years and borne a good character, on Saturday se'night claimed pay for a young man up to that day, although he had discharged him some days before. His master said, looking him steadily in the face,—"Robert, do you want to cheat me, by asking wages for a man that you yourself discharged eight days ago?" He had no sooner said this than the imperfect conscience-striken man's blood forsook his face, as if he had been stabbed to the heart. When his master saw him so much affected, he told him that he might still labour as he had done, but that, after such a manifestly dishonest attempt, his character, and the confidence in it were gone for ever. On Monday, Robert made his appearance, but was, utterly an altered man. The agitation of his mind had reduced his body to the feebleness of an infant's. He took his spade and tried to use it, but in vain; and it was with difficulty that he reached home. He went to bed immediately; medical aid was procured, but the poor fellow sunk under the sense of his degredation, and expired on Wednesday forenoon! A short time before he died, he declared, that the agony consequent on the loss of his character was the sole cause of his death.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Religion of Mahomet.—The Arabian Lawgiver provides for the honourable marriage of Jewish and Christain women with Mahommedans, but prohibits them as concubines. Have either Jews or Christians ever thought of making any reciprocal provision? His law of slavery is "If slaves come to you, you shall,"—*not* imprison and then sell them by public sale though no claimant appears as in the 19th century, is the law of Christain England in her provinces,—but "redeem them; and it is forbidden to you to send them forth." And this was a man standing up in the wilds of Arabia in the 7th century! His definition of pure religion and undefiled may stand by that of the Christian Apostle, like a sister born in a foreign land, of different complexions and yet alike. "Religion is not turning your faces to the east or to the west; but the religious are they who believe in God, and the last day, and the angels, and the Book, and the prophets, and give their wealth for his love to their kindred, and to orphans and to the poor, and to the way faring man and to those who ask charity, and for the redeeming of captives, and who perform their prayers, and give alms, and who keep their engagements when they have made them, and the patient under misfortunes and afflictions, and in the time of adversity. These are they who are in possession of the truth; and these, they are the pious."—His alms are not directed to be seen of man. "If ye make your alms to appear, it is well; but if ye conceal them, and give them unto the poor, this will be better for you."—His prohibition of wine has nothing of the fanatic.

"They will ask thee concerning wine and games of chance. Answer, that in both of them there is great evil and also some good to mankind; but the evil is greater than the good." The Arabian deemed higher of his own office than to become in any shape the pander of a temporal power, or occupy himself with what Milton calls "instilling barren hearts with conscientious slavery." Like the Author of Christianity, he thundered his edicts against injustice with no respect of persons; and if there is anything that sometimes holds an Eastern despot in check, it is probably an unceremonious verse from the Koran in the mouth of a daring remonstrant. The whole book contains no precept with the slightest leaning towards political servility.—*Westminister Review.*

It appears Mr. Farquhar died without any will, as application has been made at Doctors' Commons for administration by a nephew and one of his next of kin, under the sum of 700,000*l.* The duty on the administration alone will be 13,500*l.*, and the duty of three per cent, being-nephews in distribution, will be about 21,000*l.* so that the wole duty to Government will be about 34,009.—*Daily paper.*

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

A compact of great importance has been acceded to by some of the leading Powers of Europe, with regard to the politics of Portugal and Spain. England enforces her pledge of protecting the Constitutional Government of the former kingdom, and has obtained the positive assent of France to its unmolested continuance, on the condition, required by the Court of the Tuileries, and recognised by that of St. James's,—that no attempt shall be made from the side of Portugal, or on the part of the British Government, to accelerate, by active means, the downfall of the throne which Ferdinand now disgraces. The effect of an arrangement like this, whatever may be its motive, will be, that Portuguese freedom cannot lose, nor Spanish despotism gain, very sensibly by a juxtaposition which no foreign Power interferes with; at the same time, there is in the bargain an apparent concession by Mr. Canning to a principle which he cannot, and we presume is not inclined to countenance. Russia is said to be at the bottom of the negotiation, pleading the mortal peril in which legitimacy is placed by the prospect of a constitution being forced *vi-et armis* upon Ferdinand, and holding forth the possibility of relaxations from the vigour of autocracy even in Russia, if Monarchs who wish well to the interests and fair enjoyments of society are not precipitated or jostled in their *bona fide* schemes of liberal concession to their people. If Nicholas be, as represented, a Prince of spirit and discernment, we can believe him to be honest in these professions: but our first feeling is, we confess, distrust of all professions made by persons who will not acknowledge the sacred right of the people to legislate for their own interests. There is nothing (GOD knows) in the nature of despotism, which can exclusively qualify it to be the best judge of the institutions most calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of a nation.

Times, Sept. 9.

A Scotsman, who left this country nearly nine years ago, and has since been the leading partner of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in Lisbon, during the last few weeks has been travelling this country for the pursose of purchasing goods. Speaking of trade, he was asked if he thought the trade of this country was done. He said, "No; but your merchants and manufacturers have done themselves, and the artisan must suffer for their folly. They have not competed with foreigners, but with themselves; and every one has tried to undersell another. Hence I have seen, in the time I was here, our masters from time to time take a porter off the breadth, put a coarser grist in the same reed, with inferior wefts, and a little off the dyer, bleacher, and starcher, and a full set off the weaver; and what is worse, they all are in part fancy colours, that will not stand a dip in the tub;—a shower, or a blink of the sun, will make them cast, and appear like filthy rags. Hence foreigners will not look at British goods of any description. As a proof of this, I can tell you, this time I have bought 6,000*l.* worth of British prints and other goods. I have often bought double; but I am sure they are holding colours, and I have paid higher for them than I could have got them fancy; though not so high as French ones. When the goods arrive in Lisbon, I will put a French stamp on them, with a label 'French prints,; or they will not sell. From the present low rates at which even the best fast colours can be produced, there is no occasion for the manufacturers to use fancy colours, except as an avowed article of manufacture. Were this method adopted and adhered to, the foreign merchant could safely calculate on the article being exactly what he purchased it for, and would not require to disguise British goods under a French stamp.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

We have much pleasure in announcing the publication, by Hatchard, of a correct report of the Speech delivered by Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, on the 12th of last May, when the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into his luminous exposition of the system of our Navigation Laws. Such a combination of extended research, of philosophical argument, and of logical deduction, deserved to be rescued from the perishable columns of a newspaper. An Appendix is given, containing the several official accounts referred to by Mr. Huskisson in the course of his speech, either for purposes of illustration, or as the basis of his conclusions. We wish, indeed, this practice were more frequently adopted, and that the speeches of our leading Members of Parliament on both sides, were given to the world with that amplitude and accuracy, and in that convenient form for reference, which the subjects of them would so often justify. They would exhibit a mass of eloquence, of reasoning, of extensive knowledge, and of practical wisdom, on matters, not of temporary, but permanent importance, alike honourable to national character and beneficial to national interests.

THE COURIER,—SEPTEMBER 9, 1826.

Private letters from Malta of the beginning of August, mention that Admiral Sir H. Neale had taken in provisions for his whole squadron for four months, and had offered convoy from Malta to the Levant, to all the merchant vessels which were bound that way at a specified time. This was considered an important arrangement, because, for upwards of nine months past, almost every vessel either going to, or coming from, the Levant, had been plundered by the Greek pirates. Sir H. Neale was to proceed direct to Smyrna, and from thence to Constantinople. His family will remain at Malta till his return.

Greece.

We have long been anxious to make some observations on Greece. The national interest felt in the fate of the country, the deep political questions involved in the contest, and the formidable probability that the insurrectionary war may light a flame that will spread thrhugh Europe, urged it upon us. But there was a general deficiency of facts; the friends and enemies of the cause had equally given themselves up to romance, and it was essential to truth to wait until those mutual misrepresentations had been, in some measure, cleared away. This has been lately accomplished; some travellers, led only by a rational and intelligent curiosity, have within a short period visited Greece. Their works are now before the public, and from those sources, and such others as our personal knowledge might supply, a general view of the question may be formed free from romance, partiality, or fiction.

We disclaim all enthusiasm. Yet we do not hesitate to pronounce the cause of Greece the cause of human nature. We allow the greater part of the imputations on the Greek character—that it is rash, given to quarrel, suspicious, inconstant, and careless of blood. But the Greek has not had his trial. He has been, for almost five hundred years, a broken man. His place of birth has been only a larger prison; his education, the bitterness of heart, the subterfuge, the sullen treachery, and the furious revenge of the slave. What estimate can we form of the strength and stature of freedom from this decrepit and barbarous servitude? Even the vices of the

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character may be an indication of the vigour of its capabilities. The perversion of the best things is the worst. The fiery element that, in its rage, lays waste the land, is the great and exhaustless instrument of comfort and abundance. But the question may be decided at once—we know what the Greeks have been! If they are now barbarians, we must remember that they were once the lights of the world.

But the Turk is a barbarian. All his vices are thoroughly and incurably barbarian. He is habitually tyrannical, passionate for plunder, and a lover of blood,—his tastes are barbarian, extravagant splendour, gross indulgence, savage indolence of mind and body,—he enjoys none of the resources of civilization,—he has no national literature,—he cultivates no language,—he produces no picture, no statue, no music. Greeks are his linguist and the navigators of his ships,—foreigners discipline his army, and carry on his diplomacy. He resists the civilization of Europe with utter scorn, and even when forced upon him by circumstances, he resists it till its nature is changed, and he is again the Turk of Mahomet the Second,—he asserts religious conviction by the dagger. He sits among the nations with no other instinct than that of the tiger, to seek out his prey, and having found it, to gorge and sleep.

Yet no nation on earth has had such advantages for the most consummate civilization. It has been seated in the central regions of the temperate zone,—the master of its central sea on all its borders from Syria to Italy on the one side, and to Mauritania on the other. In the richest, most magnificent & inspiring realm that ever was under the dominion of man—the land filled with those splendid remembrances which have been the seed of knowledge and high-mindedness to the ends of the earth; its plains and mountains a succession of trophies to the civil or military glory of the most illustrious spirits of mankind. Of all this superb dominion, the Turk has been the lord for almost five centuries. Yet he is a barbarian still, with all the ferocity of the old dweller of the Imaus, even his hospitality and bravery are but the virtues of barbarism; and wild, fierce, and bloody he will remain, until the purpose of desolation, for which he was brought from his desarts, shall be done.

The greatest and the last of all the prophecies had declared that the light of the early Church should be extinguished, and pure Christianity removed to lands remote from its original throne. The noblest form the Christianity has yet been permitted to assume, was in its early state on the shores of the Mediterranean. The whole of Asia Minor, then the most flourishing, opulent, and peaceful portion of the Roman empire, was filled with Christian temples. The seven great cities to which the Apocalypse is directed, were the heads of this hallowed common wealth, and the foundation laid by the Apostles was finished by the work of the hands and blood of a long succession of pure and vigorous followers in the same services and the same glory. But it had been foretold that this Church would rapidly degenerate—that the influence of old corruptions should deface its purity—that the opinions of an extravagant and mystic philosophy should be mingled with the inspired doctrine—and that, after a long trial of the patience of Heaven, after casual purification by the bitter punishments of the Roman sword, and casual revivals of religion, they should be finally covered by ignorance and superstition impenetrable. There has been no prophecy more amply fulfilled. The Turks are now masters of every spot to which the writings of the Apostles were addressed, except Rome.

It must be too deep for human knowledge to trace the detail of Providence. But if it had been the will of Heaven to crush the Church of Asia, the Turks were, of all nations, the instruments most furnished for its hopeless oppression. If Asia Minor had been overrun by the Barbarians of the North, it might have retained or recovered both its civilization and its religion, for those barbarians have been susceptible of both in Europe. If it had been seized by Persia, it would have been in the hands of a people holding a high rank in Eastern civilization, not averse to European improvement, nor furiously bigotted to their own blind superstition. But a tribe of robbers were summoned from the mountains, where they had been kept like a frozen torrent for ages, till the moment when its whole loosened weight was to rush down upon the plain. They had no letters, no legislation, no knowledge; they were utterly a new race, separated from all the accesses by which civilization might approach, with no means of government but the sabre, no law but the Koran, and no purpose but conquest, animal indulgence, and mercileless tyranny: they were sent forth to take possession of the land, and fearfully they executed their commission.

But in all those visitations of Providence which we are permitted to follow, the apparent tardiness of the punishment is scarcely less remarkable than the completeness, when all is done. The coming of the Turks was before the eyes of the Church of Asia for the astonishing period of almost a thousand years. From their first burst they were an object of acknowledged terror; the thunder cloud fixed every eye, from the moment of its gathering on the great central chain of the Asiatic hills; in its first advances it had nearly broke over the empire, but it was strangely turned away, and thus continued the storm, alternately approaching and retiring, till it was finally rolled upon Constantinople. In the year 545 the Turks first issued from the Imaus. In half a century they had conquered the huge Table-land of the North, and touched with their standards at once the Roman borders, the Persian, and the Chinese. Warring at the head of the Tartar tribes, their chief force was cavalry, & their cavalry was "computed by millions." They then paused. But other leaders roused them again, and in 844 they passed the head of the Caspian, and fixed a government in the Greater Armenia. In 1038 they again receded, turned to the south, and overran the Persian empire.

The later princes of Constantinople had sometimes redeemed the character of the throne; and instances of valour, conduct, and virtue, are to be found even among chieftains bred up in the effeminacy of the most luxurious court of the world. The Saracens had been repelled, after a long succession of tremendous battles, and the Roman territory had been extended by Nicephorus, and his successor Basil. to the eastern boundaries of Armenia. he empire reposed for a while under the banners of his brave and unfortunate chieftains, when at once it was startled by an inundation of war. The Turkish cavalry had overspread the whole frontier, from Taurus to Arzoum, a line of six hundred miles. Their progress was strewed with massacre, and this invasion cost of the subjects of the Greek emperor a hundred and thirty thousand lives; but while Constantinople was already closing its gates, the invasion sank away into the desart and the lesson was forgotten. But it was rapidly renewed; in 1062, the "Grand Sultan" of the Turks. Arparslan, rushed upon Cæsarea at the head of an innumerable army. He swept all before him for some years, but fortune at length gave a moment's respite to the Greeks, and in 1068 the Sultan was forced to cross the Euphrates. He returned with the swiftness and ferocity of barbarian revenge; and in 1071, by one bloody battle, finally broke the power of the Emperors in Asia.

The blow was now ready to come down. It was still averted. A civil war had begun among the Turks, which perhaps saved the whole of Europe from a desolation, like that of India by Timour. The western world had then no force to oppose to the savage yet not undisciplined vigor, and the inexhaustible multitudes of the Turkish cavalry. The fairest thrones of Europe might have still descended to a succession of grim barbarians, and the mountain and the desart might have been the desperate refuge of her people. Europe might to this hour have been like Spain in the days of Pelayo. The civil war divided this irresistible mass of power; and four dynasties were formed, those of Persia, Kerman, Syria, and Roum. In 1074, Soliman, the head of the dynasty of Roum, crossed the Euphrates. All gave way before his troops to the banks of the Hellespont. Still the blow was suspended. A new and mightier conqueror had arisen in the north; and the Turkish conquests were trampled down by Zingis and his Mongols. But in the year 1299 Othman invaded the territory of Nicomedia, and thenceforth the Turks never retreated. The time was now short. In 1300 Anatolia was divided among the Turkish officers; and in the memorable year 1312 was completed the full and irrecoverable ruin of the once glorious churches of Asia.

It is now unimportant to follow the fates of the Greek Empire. Yet there is some curiosity in marking the course by which the Turk advanced to the triumph over the last citadel of the mightiest dominion that was ever placed in the hands of man. In 1353 the Ottoman armies crossed the sea and established their camp in Europe. Constantinople seems to have been respited, like the churches. Her feuds, her opulence, and her feebleness, equally invited the military ardour and avarice of the Sultan. Yet, though within a few hours' march, and perhaps a few hours' possession of this most magnificent city of the earth, he drew off his squadrons to the north, and pitched his tent among the solitudes and marshes of Dacia. In 1403 Bajazet, a chieftain of proverbial boldness & cruelty, advanced towards Constantinople. But he was suddenly summoned to a more deadly struggle by the approach of Timour. The Tartar destroyed his army, but soon turned to triumph in a more genial climate, and in 1421 Mahomet the first restored the fallen honours of the Turkish standard. The end was now at hand. The Moslem had been gradually narrowing their circuit round Constantinople; commencing almost from the ground on which the Russian troops stand, they had formed a vast crescent, touching Asia with one horn, and the Mediterranean with the other. In 1451 Mamonet the second mounted the throne. Constantine Paleologus the last of that race of kings which had exhibited such momentous variety of guilt and fortune, was yet not unworthy to close the line of the mightiest of all empires. Pious to the best of his knewledge, and unquestionably brave, he saw the coming of the inevitable ruin, with a determination to treat it as became a king. He might probably have escaped, but he had evidently determined to perish with the wreck of his empire. He passed the night before the assault in the offices of religion, and on the next morning led his few troops to the breach, and died sword in hand. Constantinople was taken May the 29th, 1453.

The sudden cessation of the Turkish conquests is scarcely a less singular phenomenon. The conquerors of the Greek Empire had the thunderbolts in their hands. Europe was open to them through the Mediterranean; they saw before them a vast Continent of struggling and rival states: they had an army of unlimited numbers, sustained by the whole warlike population of the Saracen faith, and whose discipline and equipment excited the astonishment of the most warlike and enlightened Europeans.* They had the old native thirst of rapine and conquest; and more formidable than all the combination, enthusiasm, and devoted bravery of Islamism. But their career was suddenly closed; it was said to this Ocean of living power, "Here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The conquest of the territory of the primitive Church was complete, and the work of the dynasty of Othman was done. The last permanent possession of the Turks was acquired in 1572, scarcely beyond a century from their sitting on the throne of Constantinople. In that year Mahomet the Fourth took the city of Kamenicc. It is territory of forty-eight towns and villages was given up to the Ottomans by the peace.†

Another not less singular phenomenon is the permanency of this empire. For these hundred and fifty years it has had upon its countenance all the symptoms of falling power. A fluctuating government, assailed by perpetual and bloody revolution, rebellious provinces, a mutinous army, a frontier pressed upon by the two gigantic military despotisms of the South and North, Austria and Russia, long wars always attended with defeat; yet what had Turkey lost? All the politicians of Europe have for this century and a half been predicting her speedy ruin; yet, until the Greek insurrection, she had not lost a province. We disclaim the common rashness of attributing things in the ordinary and trivial courses of life to an interposing Providence; but it is not unsuitable to humility, nor unsupported by the declared acting of the great Disposer, to conceive him exercising his high prerogative in the fate of nations; and, above all, in the fates, the punishments, and preservations of his Church. When it shall be his will to relieve the fairest portion of early Christendom, the land of the apostles, the saints and martyrs, the Mount Zion of Christianity, from the trampling of its savage lord, it shall be accomplished, but not till then. The very difficulty in human eyes of continuing this broken and tottering dominion, may have been for the purpose of compelling us to follow the paths of that mightiest footstep, which is not the less powerful and sure because it treads in clouds. The situation of the Turkish affairs, even so late as 1812, may excite some consciousness of a higher order than that of the mere politician. The Ottoman forces had been defeated in every encounter, and driven across the Danube. There was now but a solitary barrier of a mountain tract, ordinarily crossed in six hours, between the conquerors and Constantinople. The Turkish camp had been taken, and the mob of the city would have been the only army left to the Sultan. Turkey was without an ally, or without one near enough to stand between her and ruin. The Russian army was headed by its favourite chief; that noble old man who was yet to be the more than conqueror, the deliverer of Europe. The Russian government was at last in sight of the realization of all its splendid dreams, and was pouring out its whole infinite strength to take possession of the Mother City of the Eastern Empire. In a moment, the whole assault was checked, even at the foot of the rampart. The French trumpets sounded in the rear of this confident and triumphant host. A new invader had been urged against Russia. A great work was to be done there too. The long arrear of Western blood and blasphemy was to be paid in the Russian desarts, and it was paid with a terrible fullness, beyond the power or the expectation of man. But it stopped the ruin that hung over the empire of the Ottomans. The Russian armies were torn back from their prey, like hounds that had already fastened their fangs in its palpitating flesh, and been sent to hunt down a still more savage and guiltier victim. The Turks from broken and almost suppliant enemies, were instantaneously raised into equals and allies, and by the treaty of 1812, were gladly reinstated by Russia in every right and province lost by the sword.

All those are things out of the common course of earth. It is an extraordinary thing to see a nation of barbarians fixed in a Christian land, and that too the most sacred, the most fondly revered by Christian feelings. It is an extraordinary thing to see a nation utterly resisting the approaches of that brilliant and productive civilization which absolutely surrounds and urges itself on it in every form; a stubborn and more than an iron mass, that, lying in the very furnace to which the ancient ruggedness of all European barbarism has given way, yet refuses to be softened, or purified, or even to be warmed. It is an extraordinary thing to see an empire, the old and perpetual object of ambition to its greater military neighbours, who have often combined for its spoilation, still secvere; feeble in all its parts, yet firm in its whole—unable to advance a part beyond its own boundaries yet defying the advance of all others within them—with a rebellious populace and a mutinous army, a short-sighted and brutal policy a King taken from the Seraglio and a ministry gathered from the shambles and the streets, yet making head against the disciplined strength, the regular resources, the improved and combined policy, and the accomplised knowledge, military and ministerial, that are to be found along the whole immense line of hostility openly or secretly arrayed against them. It is an extraordinary thing to see Mahometanism preserved in a portion of Europe, and preserved in its original strictness, blindness, and ferocity, when it has been superseded, or decayed in its original seats, when, as a national religion, it has been unsustained by almost any of those forms of privilege and emolument which seem necessary for the permanence of religion in the conflicting and wordly urgency of human pursuits and professions; and even with a vast proportion of its most productive subjects, nearly the entire of its tributaries, its merchants, its foreign agents, and its manufacturers, Christian. It is an extraordinary thing that a cruel and despotic Domination, over whose utter ruin every heart in Europe would exult—for which not a voice would be raised from one end of the earth to the other, to whose fall the most patriotic and enlightened philosophy looks as to life from the dead, to the restoration of Asia, to the recovery of the loveliest region of the globe to knowledge, peace, and religion—should be still undiminished, should cover that glorious land, like the mass flung out from the volcano, the fiery torrent checked indeed in its headlong career, but there hardened into incorrigible rock, a huge and sullen heap of sterility, to be neither cultivated nor removed by the power of man.

The Greek insurrection assumes too an aspect of loftier importance from those considerations. Whatever might be our sympathies with the fortunes of a brave and unhappy people, striving with their naked hands to tear off the manacles, that have cut them to the soul, we feel a still stronger interest in this generous struggle, from its giving the signal of mightier changes perhaps throughout the whole extent of the civilized world. It may be extinguished, and the time, which shall yet surely come, may be thus deferred; but if it should succeed, it will have made the only actual aggression on the fabrick of the Turkish power, the only permanent inroad into that great interdicted desart, it with have stricken the first blow on the Talisman on which is engraved the spell that has for ages kept the Ottoman throne inaccessable to the hostility of human nature.

It is impossible that this godless, corrupt, and infidel kingdom should be tolerated but for the purpose of punishing. There have been other criminals, revolters from the faith, abusers of the benevolence of Heaven, on whom the Ottoman has been brought as the locust, to destroy the living vegetation of their strength and prosperity. The pestilence and famine are the inferior agents of wrath, but the time for cessation of punishment may be as deeply determined as for its infliction; and then comes the retribution on the punisher. Human violence was used in the whole course of the Jewish Annals for the castigation of the crimes of Israel. The Assyrian idolator for was made great for his day by the fall of the chosen people. But when the hour of deliverance was ordained, there was ordained with it the ruin of the instrument of slavery and blood, and Assyria was cast from her golden supremacy, and Babylon was condemned into the haunt of the vulture and the lion for ever!

The Geographical division of Greece adopted by the Provisional Government is as follows:—

Eastern Hellas,	containing	80,000 inhabitants.
Western Hellas,	.....	70,0[illegible]
The Morea,	.....	450,00[illegible]
Crete and the Islands,	....	350,000
Epirus,	.....	400,000
Thessaly,	....	300,000
Macedonia,	.....	700,000
Total,	.....	2,350,000

Of this population but about one-third can be called original Greeks. The rest are Albanians and Turks, with some few thousand of Franks and Jews. The mountainous regions had never been completely reduced under the Turks. The horse and the cymitar had made them masters of the plain, they became feudal possessors of the territory under the usual tenure of military service to the sultan, and held the remaining Greeks as cultivators and serfs of the soil. But multitudes had retreated to the freedom and security of the mountain tracts, and as the Turkish chain became heavier, multitudes flung it off and flew to their free countrymen. The vacancy produced by this flight was partially filled up by forced or voluntary accession of Christian inhabitants from Albania and Bulgaria. About two hundred years ago, a large emigration of Christian Albanians entered Bœotia. Attica, and Argolis, where their language is still retained. The Island of Hydra, the seat of the commercial and naval enterprize of Greece, was peopled by this race, and in whatever quarter they settled they have been hardy, active, and brave.

Another multitude of the original Greeks had passed over into Asia Minor during the last half century. They fled from the increased oppressions of the Turks, yet they passed under a Turkish Goverument; but it was that of the Kara Osman Oglu family, the singularly mild vice-roys of the valleys of the Hemus and Caicus.

There was but little severity in the established tributes of the Greeks under even the European Turks. The mode of apportioning the rent had been adopted from the usages of the Greek Empire. A seventh of the produce was set apart for the land-tax. The landlord received half the remainder, or a larger portion, according to his supply of seed, stock, and agricultural tools. The capitation tax, however exposed to vexations in the collecting, was comparatively trivial; it was levied on every Christian, but it seldom amounted to more than two pounds sterling for each family. But the real grievances remained behind; the Turk was privileged to compel the Greek peasant to sell his produce for the public use, of either the Sultan, or the local government, at what-ever price the mercy of his tyrant pleased. There were perpetual demands of contributions in money or kind; soldiers were quartered on them; they were compelled to supply labour for the public works. This system of harrassing and plunder was carried through the whole government, and the peasants were reduced to the lowest privation. In all conquests the inhabitants of the open country pay a heavy price for the luxuriance of the plain, and in the levels of Thessaly and Eubœa, Bœotia and Macedonia, the peasantry lived under the sword. In the mountain districts, the Morea, and the country south of Mount Ætna, the Turks were more reluctant to settle, and the religious houses retained a portion of their former lands. A curious tenure preserved the rights of some other Greeks even in the more exposed territory. It had been the old custom of the Asiatic sovereigns to set a part cities and districts for the peculiar provision of their queens or households. The custom has been retained by the Sultans, and large districts of the more fertile parts of Greece belonged to the Sultanas, or to the Harem in general, or even to the Mosques. The tenantry in possession were comparatively secure, and the exactions were comparatively mild. The gentleness of female influence was felt in even this system of tyranny; and the complaints of the Greek who supplied the toilets of the Harem were seldom neglected by his imperial mistresses. The Greek of the Islands was still less subject to injury. In the Ægean, excepting in portions of the Islands nearest the Asiatic shore, Rhodes, Cos, and Lesbos, the Greeks paid only the land-tax and capitation. But on the whole this memerable people was in the most distressed state of any Christian nation. Neither life nor property was their own. Their government was tyranny, their revenue was extortion, their law was the sword; they lived under the heel of a barbarous domination, haughty from its very ignorance, and merciless alike by its nature and its creed.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

* Gibbon.

* See Bushequius, &c.

† See Cantimer—"Decay of the Ottoman Empire."

VARIETIE.

APPREHENSION OF A BAND OF THIEVES.—Incredible as it may appear, a numerous gang of robbers, with the necessary appurtenance of romance, a cave, has existed at Wicklow, in this county, for more than seven years; during which period, although they have been the terror of the neighbourhood, and have extended their depredations over an extensive tract of country, they have contrived to elude the prying eye of justice. Last week, however, in consequence of some suspicious circumstances, the police were induced to pay a visit to to Yate Common, where they took into custody an old man of the name of Mills, his wife, and their four sons; and immediately after their apprehension, these persons disclosed the history of the lawless community with which they were connected. The whole gang is supposed to have amounted to forty or fifty, of which number we understand thirty-one men and women have been apprehended.—It appears, that connected with a kitchen in old Mills's house, on Yate Common, these well-organised bandits had constructed a subterraneous cave or store-house, the entrance to which was behind the fire-place, where the soot and a large pot effectually prevented the slightest suspicion; and in this cave the officers found twenty sides of bacon, quantities of cloth, wheat, barley, oats, malt, cheese, two bedsteads, and 50*l.* chiefly in half-crown pieces. The accounts which have reached us of the depredations of the gang almost exceed belief. It has been no uncommon thing for a farmer to rise in the morning, and find the greater part of his furniture, fat pigs, poultry, cheese, &c. swept away; and the cave or depository for the stolen goods was so well contrived that all search for the property was invariably made in vain. Besides the family of Mills, a man of the name of Gardiner, his wife, and two sons are in custody. We understand that among the prisoners is a parish-clerk; and that a respectable shopkeeper at Wootton-under-Edge, stands charged with having been employed in the purchase and sale of the stolen property.